THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 101

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

No Allied Sinking in Week; Mauretania Enters Pacific; Canada Marches to Polls

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 26, 1940

War Summary: No British Ship Losses in Week

At sea Britain recorded an entire week—first since war began—without Allied merchant shipping losses. The week, ending March 24, however, saw sinking of eight neutral vessels and two German cargo boats. Germany summoned home outbound ships to avoid Britain's newly-tightened patrol of sea lanes to Scandinavia.

The Mauretania passed through the Panama Canal and stood poised at Bilboa for a dash across the Pacific, presumably to carry troops from Australia to the Near East. [Details: Page 4.]

On the Western Front air reconnaissance was continued extensively by both sides, Germans scouting over eastern and northern France. The French were reported to have lost one plane. The Germans charged the Allies with violating Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland.

Turkey prepared legislation which would give the Cabinet authority to order general mobilization whenever necessary.

Bulgaria projected legislation for complete economic mobilization.

The British pound sterling slumped over 13 cents to $3.56. [Details: Financial Page.]

Conduct of War Is Issue as Canada Votes

OTTAWA (AP)—Conduct of the war against Germany was the central issue in voting today as Canada's Liberal Party Government staked its existence on the first national parliamentary election since Oct. 14, 1935.

N. J. Senate Moves to Cut Relief Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—As an initial move to balance the State's budget, the Senate has passed legislation to limit State relief reimbursement to any municipality to 75 per cent of expenditures. The bill would reduce reimbursements to about 30 municipalities, among them Newark and Camden, two of the cities with the largest relief rolls.

Quezon Urges Philippines 'to Face Music'

MANILA, P. I. (AP)—President Quezon today admitted the Philippines' inability to repel aggression by a first-class power, but urged that his country "face the music" and proceed toward independence. Present relations with the United States render the islands powerless to seek their own economic salvation, Mr. Quezon said. The relations, he said, are one-sided—American goods enter the islands freely, but trade in the other direction is hampered by many restrictions.

$2,500 House Held Solution for Shortage

NEW YORK (AP)—There is a record shortage of 125 homes for each 10,000 families in the United States today, according to Bror Dahlberg, Chicago building supply manufacturer. Mr. Dahlberg, head of the Celotex Corp., told a gathering of security analysts that one quick solution of the mounting shortage was mass production of a $2,500 house for low-income groups.

Teleki and Mussolini Confer on Balkans

ROME (AP)—Premier Count Paul Teleki of Hungary and Premier Mussolini of Italy conferred today. In an interview before his talk with Signor Mussolini, Count Teleki said that although peace had not yet been disturbed in the Balkans that did not mean "there are no problems to solve. Hungary is aware of the difficulties of the times, but is patient and can wait."

Japanese Bombs Set Fires in Lungchow Raid

HONG KONG (AP)—The Japanese reported today that a mass bombing raid near the French Indo-China frontier fired gasoline stores, blew up ammunition depots, and sank 53 Chinese junks laden with war supplies. The raid centered on Lungchow, Kwangsi Province communications center.

New Clipper Base to Be Inaugurated March 31

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An international ceremony attended by representatives of Great Britain and Portugal, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and two representatives from President Roosevelt's Cabinet, will open the $7,500,000 seaplane base at La Guardia Field for trans-Atlantic clipper service March 31. The event will mark inauguration of clipper departures from the new base to Europe, scheduled for Wednesdays and Saturdays, while clippers will depart for Bermuda on Tuesdays and Fridays.

In Washington: $85,000,000 for NYA

A resolution authorizing an $85,000,000 appropriation for the National Youth Administration was approved by the House Rules Committee after a debate on whether or not Aubrey Williams, NYA head, and Leopold Stokowski, the orchestra leader, lean toward Communism.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas said today the House Committee on Un-American Activities would inquire immediately into reports that Russia had hundreds of agents in the United States to obtain military and industrial secrets.

Commercial airlines in the United States completed today a year of flying without a fatal accident or serious injury to passengers or crew members. Robert Hinckley, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics, termed it "one of the outstanding achievements in the history of transportation."

Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, leaves today to witness secret war games in the Pacific. To follow the fleet maneuvers at close range, he will transfer from ship to ship of various types during a 10-day voyage to Hawaii.

Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, said today the agency would have 441 inspectors in the field by April 16 to carry on enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This will be about 60 per cent of the contemplated inspection force.

John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, appealed to Democratic and Republican House leaders to save the Labor Board and the Wage-Hour Administration appropriations from the economy knife. He declared that cuts recommended by the House Appropriations Committee would "scuttle" basic labor legislation.

The War and Navy Departments, it is learned, have agreed to permit the Allies to obtain the latest-model fighting planes from the United States. Six hundred new planes, including some of the Army's latest bombers and pursuit planes now under construction, will be sold to France and Britain, officials said. Following this action, it is expected the Allied purchasing mission will speed its $1,000,000,000 investment in United States aircraft. [Details: Page 1.]

The Monitor Index
Tuesday, March 26, 1940

Tourabouts	2
Aviation Column	2
Education Page	7
Home Building and Furnishing Page	8
Garden Column	9
Sports Pages	10-11
The Home Forum	12
Lifting Up a Standard [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	13-14-15
Weather	13
Boston Events	13
Radio Timetable	14
Vermont Letter	15
Behind the Microphone	16
Local Arts and Theater Page	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

President Going on Air

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt accepted an invitation yesterday to speak on a Nation-wide radio hookup April 20 to Jeffersonian dinners being held by Young Democrat clubs.

On With the Job
"Jobs for the Million"
Page 3

Sunspots Visible Through Dark Glass

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Those sunspots, the visible evidence of solar storms which tied up communication systems on Easter Sunday can still be seen with the unaided eye, properly protected of course, with very dark sun-glasses or a blackened photographic film. A better view can be gained with a pair of field glasses about 6 a. m., just as the sun climbs above the horizon and before it becomes impossible to look directly at it.

Because sunspots travel northward from the solar equator as they subside and vanish, there is a chance that a small-scale repeat performance will occur after 27 days, which is the time required for the sun to make one complete revolution on its axis.

Ipswich 'Boy' Returns—But Not to G. M.

A boy who made good came back to his home town today, but found it a little bit hard to make an impression.

Richard H. Grant, now the super-pressured Vice-President in charge of all General Motors vast sales, arrived here today with William S. Knudsen, President of the Corporation, and Lawrence P. Fisher, Vice-President in charge of sales, to drop in on a few dealers here and there in New England just to see how pleased they are with this year's 38 per cent increase in sales over last year.

On the train coming from Detroit, Mr. Grant primed his colleagues with stories of his boyhood in Ipswich. "We'll drop in on our dealer up there," he said, "and won't he be surprised when old George Grant's boy says 'meet Mr. Knudsen, the President.'"

Hasty Page-Turning

The trio were all ready for the visit at the Copley-Plaza this morning, but when they asked local General Motors men for the name of the dealer there was some speedy thumbing through lists, and then the sad admission that in Ipswich, of all places, the mighty General Motors Corporation, which boasts no less than 1,046 dealers crammed into every nook and corner of Yankee-land, has nary an agent.

Somebody told Mr. Grant, however, that they are once more turning out Gloucester fishing boats on the River, and Mr. Knudsen agreed such a sight might be welcome relief from interviewing the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Four Tests Due In Midwest On 3d-Term Issue

Both parties in Wisconsin, Democrats in Illinois, G. O. P. in Nebraska hold primaries in April

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—Republicans and Democrats alike are today turning their gaze toward the Midwest to watch the political weather vane.

Within the next two weeks four presidential preference primaries will measure the present strength of leading candidates in both the major parties.

These significant tests will begin in Wisconsin on April 2 when supporters of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner will for the first time carry their campaign directly to the Democratic Party voters on the clear-cut third-term issue. Two slates of Roosevelt delegates, put up by rival Democratic groups, are entered in competition with one formed by Garner backers.

Equally important to pre-convention politics is the Wisconsin Republican primary on the same date. This will bring the senatorial veteran, Arthur H. Vandenberg, into a direct encounter with the sweeping campaign which Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, has been waging in all sections of the country

Illinois Test April 9

The second contests between the Roosevelt and Garner forces will provide the central feature of the Illinois preference primary on April 9. Mayor Edward J. Kelly, P. A. Nash, Democratic National Committeeman of Chicago, and Gov. Henry Horner— the three Democratic organization leaders of the State—have all united behind the President. Although Mr. Garner will not speak in behalf of his own candidacy, his supporters will again make the third-term the single issue of the primary. In the Republican column in Illinois no one is contesting with Mr. Dewey.

But Mr. Dewey and Senator Vandenberg meet again in the Nebraska primary, which is also held on April 9. Here President Roosevelt is without opposition. The results will be purely advisory to Illinois' 58 delegates and to Nebraska's 14, although rank and file sentiment will be indicated.

Important in Wisconsin

The Wisconsin primaries will be binding on both the Republican and Democratic delegates and will assure 24 delegates to the win-

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

British 'Bombers' Load Up

Wide World

Inside a British Leaflet Plane Before Take-Off

Those leaflets are printed in German. They will be scattered over German towns and cities in one of the frequent flights by British airmen over Nazi territory. The flier at the right holds a package of leaflets over a chute through which they are dropped. The leaflet flights are maintained on regular daily schedules.

Drive to Find 500 Billboards Believed to Be Illegal in State

At least 500 billboards in Massachusetts are illegal in some way or another, according to Roger D. Swaim, Chairman of the billboard committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, whose organization will start on April 1 to investigate all doubtful cases of billboard violation in the State.

"Every billboard is required by law to have its license number painted on it," said Mr. Swaim. "It must also be erected according to regulations set by law to apply to each community, as to size, and distance back from the street. Some State administrations have been lax in enforcing the law. In the past two years an estimated 2,000 new boards have been erected in the State. Our organization believes that many of these new boards do not comply with the regulations that we have labored for years to get on the statute books. In Massachusetts alone there are now more than 4,500 billboards.

"The present Administration has promised us a fair and just enforcement of the law," said Mr. Swaim. "The State Department of Public Works has promised to aid in our investigation. We hope to eliminate many objectionable boards."

Mr. Swaim emphasized, however, that the billboard menace is not solved because there are a few regulatory laws in force against them. It still remains for individuals and small communities to make war on the practice of disfiguring and devaluing the countryside.

The Massachusetts Civic League will hold a meeting on April 1 at 3 Joy Street, to mark the beginning of the campaign.

Intimate Message from Washington

Speaking of the Budget and the Deficit, Just a Few Years Ago Piling Up of Surplus Was a Problem—Just Fancy That

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

America has a peculiar, haphazard, budget system. Students of Government for some time have thought that some day something would have to done about it; and it now looks as though before long something really must be done about it. The main objection to the present system is that nobody has final responsibility for what flows in to the budget or for what comes out of it. Part of this is perhaps inherent in the American system of separation of powers. Part of it is simply poor budget co-operation between the Executive and the Legislative Branches, and the creaking mechanics in budget making.

Down to 20 years ago the United States didn't bother with any budget at all. Why should the richest nation in the world have a budget, it may have been asked. But then the country got worried over its post-war finances and huge debts. President Wilson recommended orderly budgeting. President Harding finally signed a law in June, 1921, which organized the system of executive preparation and transmission to Congress every year of a report showing federal revenues and expenditures for the past year and estimates for the current year and the year to come. This did not, of course, provide any compulsion on Congress to accept the budget once it was offered. But at least it was a step beyond the happy-go-lucky submission of independent departmental bills.

Sought Ways to Spend Surplus

The next decade was a period of retrenchment when budget-making was a simple affair. Everybody was prosperous; the question was what to do with the money rolling in from taxes, and there were few new federal extensions requiring funds. Budget development languished because there was little need of it. As everybody knows, without being reminded, conditions have vastly changed today from that golden era. Once more we are interested in budget control.

Mr. Roosevelt recommended last January a certain amount of money for agriculture. His proposal was carefully integrated into a program in which each part depended on the whole, and included $460,000,000 of new taxes and a small but safe leeway under the $45,000,000,000 debt limit.

Last Friday the Senate proceeded to make hash of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals. It voted $209,000,000 additional unbudgeted funds to the farmers without even a hint as to where the money should come from. More serious than the act of making this increase, perhaps, was the signal it gave to increased pressure all down the line for further enlargements. So far, there has been no talk in Congress of raising Mr. Roosevelt's proposed new taxes. In fact they are mentoned chiefly to excite smiles in debate. This reporter at least hasn't found anybody in Congress who takes them very seriously.

Meanwhile, the gloomy news of America's mounting budget must be briefly mentioned. Gross federal debt rose from $16,200,000,000 on June 30, 1930, to about $43,700,000,000 in 1939. Ordinary receipts have jumped from $3,200,000,000 in 1931 to $5,700,000,000 today, but expenditures have advanced even faster, from $3,600,000,000 to $9,200,000,000.

If gloomy post-war finances started budget reforms in 1921, how much more are they needed today!

The cardinal difficulty is the irresponsibility of the present system. It isn't a question, at least for the moment, of Mr. Roosevelt's spending too much, for in this case the Senate defied him and voted to spend more than he asked. Mr. Roosevelt can now urge that new taxes be raised, but it's up to Congress to raise them. Under a parliamentary system of government in England or France the Cabinet could resign if defeated on a matter like this; under the American system no such quick appeal is possible. True, a national election is just ahead, and the voters can express their views. But even here there will be difficulty.

Not All Their Own Way

Suppose Mr. Vandenberg, Mr. Taft or Mr. Dewey wins. They will still have a Democratic Senate to contend with. Suppose Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hull or Mr. Jackson wins. Odds are, they will find an increased Republican bloc in the House. And it should be remembered, too, that almost half the Senate Republicans voted for the unbudgeted farm increases, along with the Democrats. The issue transcends Party lines. To a good many people it seems that something pretty drastic must be done about America's budget system, even if a President pledged to economy is elected.

The system of checks and balances, as it relates to the budget, is not working very well. There are too many checks and not enough balances. An administration ought to have more power in regulating budgetary affairs it seems to some observers.

Alexander Hamilton wanted a real budget system, but Congressional jealousy of the Executive Branch made it impossible. There are some proposals which, however, could be tried out. Congress has yielded up some of its tariff-making authority under the Reciprocal Trades Act. Couldn't it do the same thing in budgeting—at least to agree not to raise any item above that which the Executive urged? The President should be given the item-veto which could kill off "riders" without sacrificing a whole appropriation bill. The Morgenthau-Harrison proposal of a large joint congressional budget committee, consisting of the four Fiscal Committees of Senate and House, might be adopted, to meet and co-ordinate budget policies each year. There are dozens of other proposals. In the present emergency they all deserve careful consideration.

Richard L. Strout

Massachusetts To Join Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Massachusetts is the sixth State to announce its participation in the World's Fair of 1940, while four other New England States—Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island—which co-operated with Massachusetts in maintaining the joint New England exhibit last year, are expected to announce their plans shortly.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, informed exposition officials yesterday that his Executive Council had approved spending $20,000 for the State exhibit and said he hoped it would be possible to raise another $5,000. At the same time, in New Jersey, the House of Assembly was voting 38 to 16 to appropriate $50,000 for participation, despite some criticism of the New Jersey exhibit of 1939.

Other states which have announced their participation in 1940 are New York, West Virginia, Missouri, and Florida, while Maine has dropped out. Twenty-three states and one territory were represented in 1939.

The bill appropriating money for New Jersey's participation was sponsored by Assemblyman Herbert J. Pascoe (R) of Union, who argued that last year's $800,000 increase in gasoline tax revenues was partly due to money spent by visitors motoring through New Jersey en route to the fair.

A School for Gossips

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The bold boys of the Royal Air Force are in future to be taught how to gossip, by a specially-trained staff of 40 gossip instructors.

Those in authority believe that a pleasant chin-wag with civilians is good for the youngsters of the R. A. F. They want to encourage it. But at the same time they feel a need to teach the airmen the right way to go about this chin-wagging business without giving away military secrets.

This is the purpose behind the announcement that 40 officers are to be trained as gossip instructors and sleuths of careless talk. They are to have a dual capacity. While they teach recruits what experiences can and cannot be told to wide-eyed civilian listeners with safety, the members of the gossip squad will track down leakages of information.

"Information contained in gossip is getting through to the enemy in a way that is positively dangerous," Air Commodore A. R. Boyle, Air Ministry Director of Intelligence, declared, when announcing the new plan. "We now realize we must train men to restrict gossip."

Air Commodore Boyle does not want to stop the boys of the R. A. F. from relating their experiences. Instead, he wants to teach them the right way of doing so.

U. S. Drops Bars To Speed Planes For Allied Use

War poses question of unified or separate command for British air force.

Army and Navy to stand aside and release 600 aircraft now under construction.

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 26—With the Allies looking toward the United States as a "first line of airplane production," the future of the Royal Air Force becomes one of the important strategic issues in the war.

Controversy over the control of the Air Force has been sharpened by the uncharted course that the air war pursued during its first half year. It is also one of the issues embraced in the present discussions for British Cabinet shifts—shifts which are expected to give effect to more dynamic war policy.

In Britain, the Air Force is now a single separate war arm. The Air Ministry controls the operations of all military aircraft including army and navy co-operation squadrons excepting only planes actually on aircraft carriers. These last-mentioned form the small Fleet Air Arm.

Other Systems Cited

This method is in direct contrast to practice in many countries, such as Japan and the United States, and even in some measure to that adopted by France. It is somewhat similar, however, to the German method of control.

Many Navy and Army experts want the British practice altered, urging the splitting of the R. A. F. into three forces, one under the Admiralty, one under the War Office, one, for special duties only, under the Air Ministry. War has changed what was an interesting academic debate on this subject into an urgent and strongly worded topic-of-the-day.

It is no vague backstage whispering campaign, but is conducted in public, between some of the highest authorities in the land. The service chiefs are, naturally, silent. But the voices which are raised include those of such eminent personalities as Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, M. P., Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, famed as Commander of the Dover Patrol, and Lord Londonderry, former Air Minister.

Army Wins a Point

The Army's case is now, perhaps no longer presented with the same urgency as before. Largely to mollify the very active protagonists of an Army Air Force, a new command of the R. A. F. has been constituted since war began. Called the British Air Forces in France it is charged with co-ordinating control of air activity with that of land forces.

The Army has gained some part, at least, of its point by this compromise, and although there is still some demand for taking the compromise to what might appear its logical conclusion, it is the Navy which is now in the thick of the verbal battle.

For the Navy it is urgently demanded that the Admiralty should now take control of all aircraft which have to do with sea warfare. This means that the Navy is claiming for itself the R. A. F. Coastal Command, a unit which, under Air Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, former sailor turned airman, has achieved a fame and importance which few anticipated. The Coastal Command is the spyglass of Britain. Its fliers patrol the coasts keep watch over the seas, convoy shipping, report movements of ships and aircraft, attack submarines—more than 60 to date—and prevent, so far as possible, mine laying by the enemy.

The Navy's Claim

"It is imperative that the Coastal Command, with a suitably equipped striking force of bombers and fighters attached should be placed under the operational control of the Navy at once," Sir Roger Keyes declares. "There should be no scope for lag while conversations take place between two Ministries as to the action to be taken. If there is, disasters may

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The Army and Navy stood aside today to give France and Britain virtually unhindered access to the latest models of American warplanes.

The two services formally agreed yesterday on the new export policy, acting on the belief that national defense would best be served by the consequent expansion of the Nation's aircraft industry and by the rigorous testing which American-developed ships will receive in Europe's aerial war.

Barring Congressional interference, officials said that the new policy forecast these immediate results:

1. Release to the Allies of some 600 planes now under construction for the Army or Navy.
2. Acceleration in the placing of an expected $1,000,000,000 in Franco-British aircraft orders.

Woodring to Explain

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring is expected to submit a detailed exposition of the new Army-Navy stand when he appears tomorrow before the House Military Committee which is investigating foreign plane purchases here. The previous policy had been not to release any military craft for sale until a better type had been perfected. Repercussions on Capitol Hill were generally expected.

Officials emphasized that no secret military devices would be supplied with the planes. President Roosevelt said recently that the country possessed some secrets which foreign nations presumably cannot duplicate.

Besides turning over to the Allies planes already under construction, officials said that the new policy would permit the placing of orders for the latest Army and Navy experimental ships, hitherto withheld.

What Allies Must Do

The Allies, on their part, would be required to furnish complete data on the performance of the planes in active service in order that subsequent models may be improved for the benefit of American air forces.

Another stipulation requires a guarantee that the Allies will not manufacture planes of American design in Europe. This is to safeguard the domestic aviation industry and the employment of aircraft workers.

Among the planes to be released were said to be six of the Army's latest bombers and pursuit planes heretofore denied to foreign purchasers.

Officials indicated, however, that the release of planes would not be a blanket one. The War and Navy Departments, they said, will decide which of the ships now being built may be bought by the Allies, and in every case the manufacturer must have a better type in prospect.

Among the Army orders now being filled is one for Curtiss P-40 pursuit ships, a type recently released by the War Department. Another large order is for P-38's—a heavily-armed, two-motor Lockheed pursuit ship credited with a speed of 420 miles an hour. The P-38 was released last week, but without the secret device—reported to be a supercharger—which makes its top speed possible.

Sergeant Solves Plane 'Vapor Lock'

DAYTON, Ohio, March 26 (AP)—A veteran Air Corps sergeant, with a propensity for work when he might be sleeping, has been given credit for licking one of the problems of military aviation—fuel-system failure at high altitudes. He is Sergeant Ralph E. Gray, stationed at Wright Field near here.

Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, congratulated Sergeant Gray declaring he had made it possible for military aircraft to reach altitudes not heretofore attainable primarily because of fuel system limitations.

The new system which eliminates "vapor lock," or fuel failure, accomplishes its purpose through stabilizing fuel pressure at all altitudes of flight.

Kansas School Head Uses Remote Control

COFFEYVILLE, Kan. (AP)—The little matter of completing work for a doctor's degree at Leland Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif., didn't interfere with the official duties of Superintendent of Schools Kenneth W. McFarland.

He bridged the 1,500 miles by using shortwave radio. The School Board reported the remote control proved satisfactory.

Blossoms of South Bid North a Welcome

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Motorists from the north already have started on southward treks in search of spring and to see the unfolding of thousands of flowers along the way. Washington is preparing for its annual Cherry Blossom Festival, while Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama are marking time for the bursting of the blooms.

During the next few weeks there will be reports of damage to highways caused by the unusually heavy frosts in many of these Southern States where roads are less rugged than in the north. For the benefit of the thousands of tourists planning southern trips this spring, it should be pointed out that highway damage caused by frosts is quickly repaired. State officials say that there will be no serious delays or inconveniences for motorists.

However, the warnings of highway departments to drive even more carefully than usual is timely, for even though temporary repairs to highways can be completed in a short time, travelers must expect to encounter occasional rough stretches.

* * *

Utah, with its great Salt Lake and Bryce Canyon, to mention a few of the outstanding tourist attractions of the State, hopes to increase its tourist industry through a State-appropriated advertising fund of $50,000 annually. A move is on foot to ask the 1941 Legislature to make a $100,000 biennial appropriation for advertising the State to tourists. It was pointed out that a tourist now spends an average of only $18 while in Utah, but spends an average of $58 while in Colorado. State travel officials feel that Utah could triple its tourist trade by an advertising program devoted to its scenic beauties.

* * *

Persons taking the 16-day cruise offered by the Panama Line to Panama will be treated to a free shore excursion at Port-au-Prince. The journey will feature a morning automobile excursion through the Haitian countryside to Kenscoff Peak, 4,500 feet in the mountains, with luncheon at the well-known Petionville Club. Cruises to Panama on the Panama Line sail every Thursday from New York.

* * *

Passenger service direct from New York to Houston, Texas, will be inaugurated late in May by the Clyde-Mallory Lines. This new service will enable Houston to become the gateway for passengers destined to and from the Far West and California, and Texans will be conveniently provided with exceptional facilities to visit the New York World's Fair at reasonable and attractive rates. All-expense tours also will be operated to Miami Beach and connections will be made at Miami with steamships serving Havana.

* * *

Fifteen thousand acres of tropical peaks and valleys have been set aside in eastern Puerto Rico as a National Forest named El Yunque (The Anvil). The roadway to El Yunque is beautifully shaded with almond trees and tropical greenery. Along the way may be seen acres of coconut palms, grapefruit, lime, and orange trees, and fertile sugarcane fields. Every now and then waterfalls come into view.

* * *

A new development in economical night riding on sleeper coaches has made it possible for Arnold Tours to offer a Thursday night to Sunday night Patriots' Day tour to Washington and Philadelphia at an attractive rate. The start from the South Station, with the new type sleeper coaches from New York, provides for arrival in Washington early Friday, allowing a full day for sightseeing in the Capital. Saturday will be spent at Mt. Vernon, leaving Sunday morning for Philadelphia.

Thompson's

Natural Bridge

One of the showplaces for tourists in Virginia

Virginia Judge Places Ban On Mass Picketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Describing the behavior of certain American Hardware Company strikers as "contemptible and cowardly," Judge Richard T. Wilson, of the Petersburg Corporation Court, refused their union's petition for a dismissal or modification of his temporary injunctions against violence and mass picketing.

In an emphatic statement from the bench, addressed particularly to some 100 of the world's largest luggage company's striking employees who packed the courtroom, Judge Wilson said that terroristic activities had threatened the safety of Petersburg's women and children.

"That is the type of man who would meet you in the dark of the night and stab you in the back," he declared, referring to individuals who he said had ridden through the streets of Petersburg in automobiles, hurled missiles into the homes of nonstriking workers and "fled into the night."

Families Endangered

He emphasized, however, that "the court does not wish to believe and does not believe the majority of the strikers participated in such activities."

The contention that the situation did not warrant the "extreme remedy" of an injunction, made by the union's attorney, Henry Kaiser, of Washington, D. C., was answered by Judge Wilson with the declaration: "If an injunction is not necessary in this case, then I cannot conceive of one in which it is necessary."

He said strikers had taken the chance of harming women and children by hurling missiles through the windows of their homes and had endangered 1,100 children in a school near one of the Company's plants by congregating in a "mob" about the factory.

He said mass picketing had prevented those who wished to work from entering the plant "without committing an assualt on one of those in that line "and he had restricted the number of pickets to three in order to protect the right of men to work where and when they pleased.

He based his injunction limiting the number of pickets, he said, on a decision of the late Chief Justice William H. Taft of the U. S. Supreme Court, who held that "numbers in itself proves intimidation" on a picket line and who consequently upheld the limitation of pickets to one at each entrance of the plant of a strikebound company.

If the strikers do not wish to use violence or intimidation in preventing nonstrikers from working, Judge Wilson said, "three persons ought to be enough to peacefully persuade them."

Union Attorney Kaiser, who opened the arguments, asked for dismissal of the injunctions on the grounds that they amounted to "a private moral condemnation" of strikers who had committed no unlawful acts.

"They are virtually convicted," he argued, "on the mere issuance of an injunction."

He said the injunctions were not specific in their prohibitions, their language was not understandable by the average layman and they possibly would result in a misconception of the strikers' position in the labor dispute.

Told by Judge Wilson to "get down to brass tacks" and tell the Court "what is in this injunction that I issued that can possibly hurt the strikers," Mr. Kaiser said they wished the limitation on the number of pickets lifted and wanted to be relieved of the responsibility, imposed by the injunction, of preventing violence by union sympathizers.

Opposing Views Given

He said picketing was a method of expression and "a limitation of the number of pickets would become a limitation on free speech." He said the union could not be expected to assume responsibility for acts of its sympathizers.

"All of the allegations in the (Company's) complaint are emphatically denied," he declared.

J. Gordon Bohannon, of Petersburg, attorney for the company, presented a stack of affidavits to support allegations of numerous acts of violence, coercion, intimidation and threats.

Montgomery 'Bombs' Only Picture Bulbs

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 26 (AP)—Brilliant, lightning-like flashes, followed by thunderous crashes, last night, startled scores of Montgomery residents into calling a newspaper office—only to learn the disturbances were caused by picture-taking bombs.

The newspaper had advance notice that fliers from Maxwell Field, United States Air Corps tactical school, would make some aerial photographs with 25-pound "flash bulbs," but the public apparently didn't.

Capt. Dwight B. Schannep, of Maxwell Field, explained the photo bombs, loaded with 25 pounds of powder, were dropped over the field and outlaying sections of the City from a height of 4,000 feet.

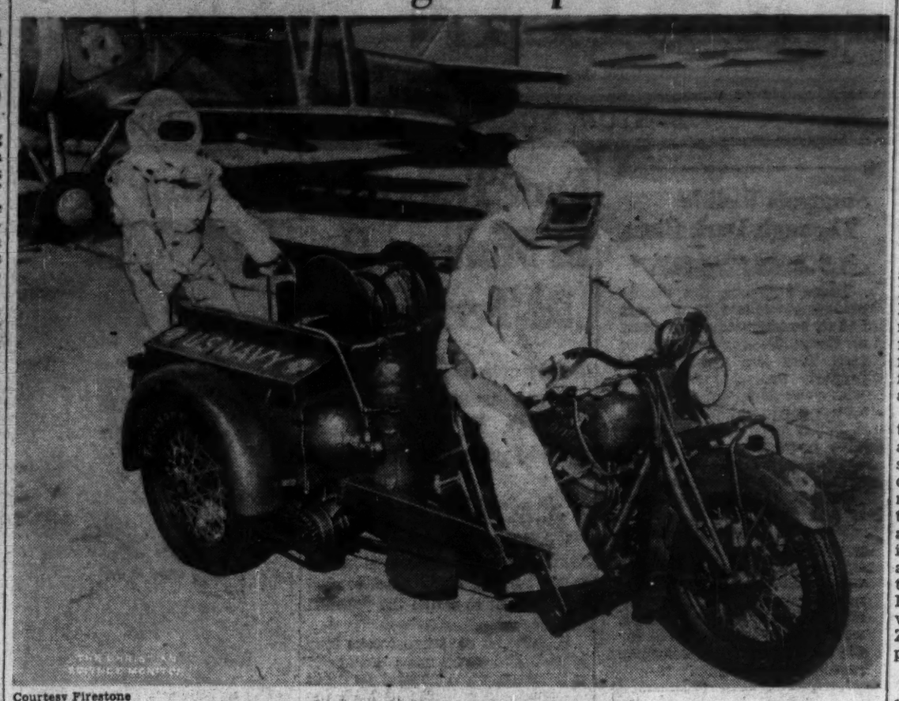
Exploding at 3,500 feet, the bombs were synchronized with cameras.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Geared to Fight Airport Fires



Courtesy Firestone

Navy's Motorized Fire Wagon

Fuel fires demand quick action, so when the fire alarm sounds at the United States Naval Air Reserve Base at Floyd Bennett Field, New York, this two-man crew shrouded in asbestos suits, is ready to answer the call. The motorcycle wagon contains 50 feet of hose with a special duckbill fire-fighting nozzle connected to four chemical tanks. Emergency tools, grappling hooks, asbestos suits, gloves and first aid equipment are carried in the side compartments. The Firestone tires were developed for motorcycle use.

Direct Texas-Mexico City Flights Sought

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

Flights direct from Dallas, Fort Worth or El Paso, Texas, without change at the Mexican border, to Monterey and Mexico City are proposed by American Airlines, which has just filed an application with the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to operate over this route. Announcement of this filing was made by C. R. Smith, President.

The proposed new route would provide direct service from eastern cities by way of Fort Worth or Dallas to Eagle Pass, Texas, on the border, and thence to Monterey, Nuevo Leon, to Mexico City. West coast passengers would be served from El Paso, thence to Eagle Pass, and Monterey. Monterey, second largest city in Mexico, a tourist and industrial center, would have air service for the first time through operation of this route.

South Seas Service Ready

Decision by the Civil Aeronautics Authority on whether Los Angeles should be made a port of call is apparently the only major item in the way before air service from the United States down across the South Pacific to New Zealand may start, according to Pan American Airways.

A schedule of service once a week by way of San Francisco, calling at Los Angeles, thence to Hawaii, Canton Island, Noumea, French New Caledonia, to Auckland, N. Z., is planned at first by P. A. A. This would be stepped up later to a round trip in each direction every week. All the bases in the Pacific are now ready.

Los Angeles would be an important port of call for air traffic, as it is now for steamer traffic. Most of the Hawaiian traffic originates there. Most of the Oriental traffic, however, originates in San Francisco. If Los Angeles is made a stop on its route Pan American also plans to run a "local" Hawaiian service daily.

Plane Load Balancer

A new airplane cargo balancer, called "librascope," enables passengers on the Pennsylvania-Central Airlines to walk about the ship's cabins during flight and avoids the necessity of assigning seats at the time of ticket purchase.

The "librascope" shows the gross weight and center of balance of an airliner at all times. Indicators on the instrument are set to the initial weight and balance of the airplane before loading. PCA dispatchers turn the dials to the correct weight distribution and in half a minute know how much gas to put in the various tanks. They know how much mail and express to distribute in the nose and tail compartments. The improved "trim," or balance, of the plane also makes for easier handling of the ships, pilots have noticed.

Improved Canadian Service

Increased Canadian air service is forecast in the third annual report of Trans-Canada Air Lines just submitted by S. J. Hungerford, President, to C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport. Plans have been made for establishment during the next few weeks of a second transcontinental trip, according to Mr. Hungerford's report. During the summer Toronto and Windsor will be linked by a double daily service with a stop at London. A third trip between Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto will also be operated. The company's application for the right to fly between Toronto and New York and Toronto and Buffalo is now being considered by the C. A. A. in Washington.

New Egyptian Airport

What is expected to be one of the world's largest airports in now under construction near Alexandria, Egypt, junction point of the British services to Africa and the Far East. The new civil airport for Alexandria, it is being built at Mariut, 15½ miles away from the city, to replace that at Dekheila, which was turned over to the military forces.

Planned for completion in July, Mariut airport will serve both land and sea planes. The cost of construction is expected to be recovered from profits to be derived from the reclamation of land from Lake Mariut for agricultural purposes.

Help for German Refugees Kept Up by World Group

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—A great army of German political refugees — officials estimate the number at between 120,000 and 140,000—has crossed the seas since President Roosevelt and Secretary Cordell Hull inaugurated the international movement for their succor two years ago on March 24, 1938.

The war has seriously impeded the work of the international organization set up as a result of the Roosevelt-Hull initiative, but it has completed arrangements for the first large-scale permanent settlement—in the Dominican Republic were 500 families will be settled immediately and where arrangements are being made to receive a total of 100,000 individuals.

In addition, arrangements are nearing completion for another settlement, probably on a smaller scale, in the Philippines.

War broke out at a particularly unfortunate moment for the refugee work. The German Government, after long and difficult negotiaions, has agreed to an orderly exodus of Jews. It expressed a desire that 150,000 men and single women between 15 and 45, indivudually capable of earning a living, should emigrate over a period of three to five years.

It also desired that the dependents, estimated at 250,000, should follow the wage earners when the latter had become established.

But since the war began, Germany has wanted the young men and women to remain in Germany to assist in the war work. And other countries do not want to receive the aged and children.

For the time being, the principal aim of the refugee movemnet is directed toward transferring from Europe the German exiles only temporarily resident there. It is estimated that, since the Nazis came into power in 1933, 400,000 refugees have emigrated from Greater Germany. Of these, 250,000 went overseas and 150,000 were left in European countries. About 50,000 of the latter number can be considered as permanently settled, which means that 100,000 still remain to be transported to permanent settlement.

In the last two years the United States has received more than 50,000 German Jews, to nearly the limit of its immigration quota for that country.

Despite the war, the directors of the refugee movement are determined to carry on. Working in coordination with the International Committee, Dr. Paul van Zeeland, formerly Prime Minister of Belgium, has set up an office in New York as head of the International Co-ordinating Foundation to aid in financing the movement. It is estimated that, since 1933, $75,000,000 has been spent in maintaining, emigrating and resettling refugees. The money was contributed solely by individuals and organizations.

American-Born Japanese Labor Poses Navy Problem in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Under Congress of Industrial Organization leadership an attempt is being made to bring into the open for the first time charges of U. S. Navy discrimination against employment of American-born Japanese on naval projects in the Hawaiian area.

For years the Navy's failure to hire any Japanese, American-born or otherwise, for work in the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, Honolulu, has been well known but never officially admitted by the Navy.

Within the past year, with the tremendous expansion of the Navy's building program at Pearl Harbor and elsewhere in the Hawaiian archipelago, the question has arisen as to whether Hawaii's numerous young citizens of Japanese ancestry are to share in this work.

In a move which some observers interpret as a maneuver to win the support of Japanese labor in Hawaii, the C. I. O. has attempted to "smoke the Navy out" on this issue by calling attention to two cases of alleged discrimination, both involving Japanese born in Hawaii.

According to the facts in the case as represented by Louis Welch, C. I. O. organizer for the Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, Shigeru Haraguchi and Seichi Miyasato were discharged by the Ready-Mix Concrete Company, Ltd., Honolulu. They had been employed as power shovel operators. On their wage and separation report the following reason for dismissal was stipulated: "Power shovel moved to Naval reservation where Japanese labor not preferred."

Echo Draws Map Of Ocean Bottom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—A new recording echo sounder, an instrument which, obtaining 10 soundings a second, can draw a perfect profile of the bottom of ocean, is being added to all ships of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Leo Otis Colbert, Director, announced.

The new device sends out a signal in the water and an echo returns from the bottom. The elapsed time from the instant the sound waves leaves the vessel until its return as an echo is automatically translated into depth. Although sound travels in water at the rate of about a mile a second, the machine is so sensitively adjusted that it can register perfect soundings in water only a few feet deep.

The new sounder, differing from the ordinary fathometer which has been in use for hydrographic survey work for some time, is portable and can be used in small boats for shoal water work. It draws power from a storage battery such as is commonly used in automobiles and actually draws a profile of the bottom, whereas the ordinary fathometer indicates the depth visually by a flash of light.

The new instruments were tested in the Potomac River recently before a group of Government experts, and were found to be extremely effective. Their immediate use will facilitate the Coast and Geodetic Survey's chart-construction program.

Business Efficiency, Or Could It Be That?

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Judge Richard P. Dietzman was stumped by a bill for a magazine to which he had subscribed.

Clipped to the bill was this note: "You have paid your subscription several months in advance. Please disregard this bill."

Canada's War Effort: Economic and Military

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 26—Light is thrown on several phases of Canada's war activities by reports of contracts made by the War Supply Board, a nonpolitical body, which buys all supplies and equipment for Canada's growing war machine.

Purchases made by this Board and its peacetime predecessor, the Defence Purchasing Board from last July 1 to the present time, range from petty items of $2 or so for nails or lead pipe, to a contract for $9,000,000 for motor vehicles for the forces. The total purchases are about $160,000,000.

These purchases covering everything from rations and clothing to arms and ammunition, naval vessels and aircraft, illustrate in concrete form the progress being made in the war effort. These contracts are featured by the extensive aid being given to naval services in the combat against sea menaces and the strides being made with the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, a co-operative effort in which Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain are co-partners.

Its Work at Sea

Orders have been placed with 12 shipbuilding firms on the Atlantic, along the St. Lawrence route and on the Pacific coast for $37,000,000 worth of anti-submarine patrol vessels. Earlier it was announced that 46 of these vessels were being ordered. The number has undoubtedly been increased. In addition, minesweepers to a total value of $9,500,000 are being constructed in three British Columbian coast plants. Two vessels of the Canadian National merchant fleet are being converted into armed merchant cruisers, and very substantial orders have been placed for naval munitions. It all points to an increase in Canada's role, from the construction angle at least, in the war at sea.

Evidence was also given by the War Supply Board's report of the effort being made to marshal the air force. Recently the Department announced that the war establishment of the Royal Canadian Air Force had been practically doubled. That is to about 25,000. The figures, however, were purely an estimate. There will be a steady expansion in personnel until it ultimately reaches the 40,000 needed for the operation of the air schools as well as Canadian airmen engaged in defense work in Canada and on active service abroad.

There will be co-operating squadrons with each division sent abroad, just as there is one now in Britain with the First Division. These squadrons are distinct from Canadian units operating with the Royal Air Force.

The Supply Board's list contains contracts for construction of buildings and hangars for about 20 schools in the various Provinces. The location of about 35 schools has been announced by the Department and all these are scheduler to come into operation at different dates during the present year. The number is expected to grow before the year closes.

The whole project, it has been explained, will follow a process of gradual expansion as instructors now receiving final training are made available for the schools, and according to reports from the Supervisory Board, on which all four partners in the Empire scheme are represented, the plans are going forward without hitch or delay, and recruting has exceeded requirements.

Among the schools now engaged in turning out expert personnel are those located at Camp Borden, Trenton, Malton, and St. Thomas, Ontario. Ultimately here will be 71 service flying training schools in operation across the Dominion, with nine additional schools for the training of staff men.

Direction of Program

The whole plan is under the direction of officials of the Royal Canadian Air Force, the ranking officer of which is Air Vice Marshal Croll. With him associated in an advisory capacity is British Air Vice Marshal L. L. D. McKean, and over 200 skilled airmen from Britain, 'an airforce in miniature," have helped to man the instructional staff. Instructors will also be received from Australia and New Zealand when pupils begin to arrive from those sister Dominions this spring or early summer.

Contracts appear for the delivery of aircraft to a value of over $10,000,000, with large orders for gasoline, for refuelling scows, practice bombs and parachutes. In addition there are several requisitions for an unstated number of aircraft engines to be delivered by Great Britain, the cost to be borne by the British Government as its share of the expense of the joint training scheme.

If the value of these planes and engines were added there would be a considerable increase in the total of $160,000,000 covered by the contracts. The British Government planes have been delivered from Britain and from American factories. In all it has been estimated that about 4,300 planes will be used in training operations, and that the full cost of the project which is designed to run for three years will be about $600,000,000.

Canada's share will be $350,000,000. During the coming fiscal year Canada will spend about $100,000,000 o nthe plan, representing about one fifth of what the Finance Minister says Canada will spend on its war effort in 1940. At this time, with the opening of spring much activity is shown at established schcools and airtraining school sites throughout the country.

Premier King Reports

In a recent radio broadcast the Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, referred to statements by British statesmen in regard to the Commonwealth Air Training Plan that "final victory may well be shaped by that great and powerful instrument."

In relation to the Government's war effort in its different phases, Mr. King said that in peace time defense estimates had been multiplied; national defense had been rebuilt; the Air Force had been reorganized; soldiers and airmen had been equipped and sent overseas; a second division was being trained in Canada; the Trans-Canada Air Lines, which had greatly aided in the establishment of the co-operative air training plan, had been established; agriculture had been organized to meet war conditions; the disaster of falling international exchange had been prevented and undue rises in commodity prices and profiteering on war contracts had also been prevented.

The Prime Minister was speaking for his Government and his party in an election campaign. But he brings out some of the main points of the armament program. Before the war the militia units were reorganized to form the nucleus of an Army if war broke out. The Expeditonary force will grow progressively as new divisions are required while militia units this summer will have considerably more intensified training.

Equipment Criticized

The equipment of the first division now in Britain has been sharply criticized by Opposition leaders, particularly Dr. R. J. Manion. The Minister of National Defense, Norman Rogers, has answered that except for flanney shirts and web equipment, the members of the First Division and auxiliary troops had full equipment before embarkation.

There was a difference of opinion expressed on the election platforms about the artillery sent over with the first expeditionary force. It was claimed that the 18-pound field gun was not used extensively in equipping artillery units in this war and would have to be replaced by the 25 pounder. That is doubtless a matter for the High Command in Britain to decide.

Harrison Expects Hull Pacts To Pass Senate in 10 Days

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Senator Pat Harrison, (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, predicted after a conference with President Roosevelt today that legislation to extend the reciprocal trade agreements program would be passed by the Senate unamended within 10 days.

"We've got a close fight," Senator Harrison said, "but the chances are the amendments will be defeated and the bill will be passed unamended."

Senator Harrison said he "apprised the President of the situation" and that Mr. Roosevelt "is of course intensely anxious that the Pittman amendment and all others be defeated." Senator Key Pittman, (D) of Nevada, is sponsoring an amendment to require Senate ratification of trade pacts.

That amendment, Senator Harrison asserted, would "make it impossible to carry on the program of reciprocal trade agreements."

Sees No Tax Bill

Turning to another subject, Senator Harrison said he believed there would be no tax bill at this session, although he had not taken up that matter with Mr. Roosevelt. He said, too, he was hopeful Congress would adjourn by June 1.

At the Capitol Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, asserted in debate that 19 of the 22 countries with which the United States has signed trade agreements submitted them to legislative approval before they could become effective.

In this country, he said, ratification involves a constitutional question which transcended party lines. The agreements now go into operation with the approval of the Secretary of State and the President. Senator McCarran and others argue that they are really formal treaties and therefore constitutionally subjected to ratification. He said he believed that the proposal to continue the trade program without ratification struck at the heart of constitutional government also by taking away from Congress the taxing power involved in tariff changes. He declared that there was a trend toward formation of a new political group aimed at preserving constitutional powers.

Group in Formation

"I believe there is in formation a group of this sort that means more to constitutional government than either of the parties as we now know them," Senator McCarran declared.

"If no great group of American citizens comes forward to proclaim the principles of constitutional democracy, I fear the results that must flow from actions of the past."

Meanwhile the Rules Committee cleared the way for House consideration of a bill to extend the Federal crop insurance program to cotton.

The committee agreed to recommend two hours of debate on the measure by Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, which would authorize insurance of the 1940 cotton crop. The program thus far has been limited to wheat.

Revision of certain phases of farm credit policy was indorsed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, before the House Agriculture Committee. Among changes which Mr. Wallace approved was a proposal to reduce interest on Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans.

Travel

SERVING THE HEART OF AMERICA

Whenever you travel through the great Central States . . . through the Heart of America . . . go Wabash. Wabash serves this important section with travel that's swift, safe, comfortable and convenient . . . reaching Chicago, Des Moines, Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Toledo and hundreds of points in between.

Those who know—

Go WABASH

SERVING SINCE 1838

DIRECT TO NORWAY FROM NEW YORK

S. S. BERGENSFJORD—APR. 20

Convenient connections to Sweden, Denmark, Finland

Consult your Travel Agent or

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE

24 State St. NEW YORK 3 W 50th St.

FREE Regular Price One Dollar

The GIMLET, 260 pages, RESORT-TRAVEL MAGAZINE. Covers FLORIDA and en route. W. Indies, So. Am. Road Maps. Send 15c stamps or coin to cover mailing. State Places of Interest, Mode Travel. Address GIMLET. Miami, Fla.

To Our Readers:

Travel Advertisers welcome letters of appreciation from our readers

who patronize transportation lines advertised in

The Christian Science Monitor

Greet the Spring IN THE MID-SOUTH

It's time to tune-up after a busy Winter And the deep South awaits you with glorious Spring and friendly sun

Augusta Golf is at its best in this golfing capital of the South. Championship courses.

Charleston "America's most historic city" is world-famous for its magnificent gardens

Savannah Where the splendor of the historic Old South blends with industrial revival.

Sea Island Off the coast of Brunswick, Georgia. Golfing, fishing, riding, swimming, sailing.

Thomasville "The city of roses" in Georgia's delightful piney woods section. Long a popular Spring resort.

To reach these and other popular mid-South and Florida resorts go via Coast Line. Fares are low. Train schedules fast.

Consult your Local Ticket Agent or *Call* MUrray Hill 2-0800

R. S. VOIGT, General Eastern Passenger Agent 16 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	U	D	G	E	S		G	I	D	E	O	N
A	M	R	A	M		V		F	O	N	D	I
S	E	E	D		G	I	G		H	O	E	L
K		A		A	R	M	O	R		C		E
	E	M	S		E	Y	E		R	H	O	
A			C	O	W		S	E	A			C
B	I	S	O	N				M	I	C	A	H
I			T	E	G		S	U	N			I
	W	I	T		U	E	L		S	P	Y	
S		N		S	N	A	I	L		I		S
C	O	D	Y		I	S	M		S	T	O	A
O	R	I	E	L		T		S	A	C	K	S
T	E	A	S	E	L		Z	I	P	H	A	H

Best of Talent Called to Fill Official Jobs

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Eighth of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million."

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Do you want a job as Junior Poultry aid, $1,440 a year? Would you like a position as electrical mechanic operating floor scrubbing and polishing machines, at pay of $1,860? Or would you, perhaps, be more attracted by the post of "X-Ray crystallographer," (whatever that is) with the Geological Survey, with an annual stipend of $2,600? If you are interested in any of those positions you should get in touch with the United States Civil Service Board in Washington or your local post office, or customs house. These and similar jobs are being advertised now by the Federal Goverment, and a printed form listing such vacancies is probably hanging in your nearest post office. It is part of the recruitment machinery for getting America's army of executive employees.

Last October this army included 937,357 civilian employees, making the Government the first and biggest employer in America. The monthly pay roll of the Government runs about $140,000,000. Of these jobs about 68 per cent are now under civil service, which means that men and women who get them must go through customary forms of filling out questionnaires, taking competitive examinations, and waiting probably long weeks, months, or possibly years on official registry lists before being accepted. The other jobs which have not yet been put under civil service number about 290,000. Some of these positions are part-time jobs that do not amount to very much. None of them are under the classified civil service and the merit system. To get the latter jobs, an acquaintance with some politician of the ruling party is required. They come under the category of political patronage or party plums. Despite half a century of civil service reform, Congress has specifically exempted them from the civil service over the repeated protests of American Presidents. The trouble with these jobs is that they may not last very long. If the Republicans come into power, then the Democrats are likely to be thrown out, and vice versa.

Search for Eligibles

To limit discussion, then, to jobs that have no political strings tied to them, there are tens of thousands of Government positions to be filled, and there are hundreds of thousands of workers trying to fill them. In one type recently there has been something of a scarcity, judging by the repeated notices sent out by the Civil Service Commission trying for eligibles. Back on March 9, in this instance, the Commission sent out its mimeograph notice that "shipfitters," with salary of about $7 a day on a 40-hour week, were required. "Inasmuch as a previous examination for this position resulted in insufficient eligibles, qualified persons are urged to apply," read the notice, which then went on with mention of qualifications. The same inability to get "loftsmen" was noted for the Charleston, S. C. and Mare Island Navy Yards. As to what a loftsman is, a description of his duties runs as follows:

"To lay out by geometric construction and development for steel ships the lines of the ship full size on the floor or service board from tables and drawings furnished by the drafting office and to develop and make full-size wooden or paper templates for the different parts of the ship."

A new call for "loftsmen" was issued in September and October, but it is rare for Government jobs, except in the more technical varieties, not to be filled at once.

One of the big job classifications in Washington is clerical. The Government has been growing bigger and bigger. Sooner or later everybody writes a letter to Washington. Sometimes it is about the income tax, sometimes it has to do with the Department of Agriculture, or else with one of the wide range of specific Federal boards or departments which cut across all

Early Beginning

Suppose Elmer Saunders, who is a bright lad in the town of Red River, S. D., decides he would like to see the capital. His high school has a course in typing and Elmer distinguishes himself far and near for the excellence of his recording and the proficiency of his stenographic work. Knowing that there will be many boys and girls ahead of him, he has his name put on the Civil Service mailing list, long before he graduates, for notices of Civil Service examinations. One day Elmer learns that a new typist examination will be held. He journeys to a neighboring town, and takes the examination with many others. He gets a good grade, which greatly pleases his teacher at Red River. After that there is a wait of a good many months. Finally, about the time Elmer gets through school, he receives notice that a job is open at Washington. Everybody is down at the station to see Elmer off.

He finds himself in the big Department of Agriculture. He gets $120 a month, which isn't at all bad for a beginner.

The Government gives liberal holidays and a pension at the end. For Elmer the mere fact of being in the capital was almost compensation enough at first. There are art galleries, theaters, a climate and vegetation he has never imagined, and it frequently rains—something it does rarely in Red River. He lies awake at night and listens to the noise of rain on the roof and remembers that a noise like that back home would mean money in the pockets of his father and mother.

Advance by Study

Well, Elmer's story is that of tens of thousands of his prototypes in the capital today. He knows something about agriculture; and as he takes dictation from agronomists he is able to speak their language. He advances to a secretarial position. Later he becomes a correspondence clerk, capable of writing satisfactory letters of his own. He discovers that every year more than 10,000 Government employees in Washington attend night school. There is no use following Elmer's adventures any longer, into night school, marriage and a little detached brick house of the type that distinguishes Washington's suburbs, where everybody "works for the gum'ment!" But it is a career that offers compensations for many a simple-hearted country lad or lass today. Moderate pay is compensated for by city-living, reasonable hours and security of tenure.

For the better jobs college degrees are, of course, necessary and the Civil Service Commission recommends that students plan their work ahead to the possibility of a scientific position in Government service. In recent years the Commission has held a number of examinations for "junior civil service examiner," open only to college graduates. If the Commission had its way, this type of educational qualification would be increased. The great fault of the service now is that it is too rarely a "career" service, although opportunities for nonpolitical advancement have been considerably broadened. A commission under Mr. Justice Reed of the Supreme Court which is considering this important subject of the present Administration has done much to improve personnel management.

Examinations

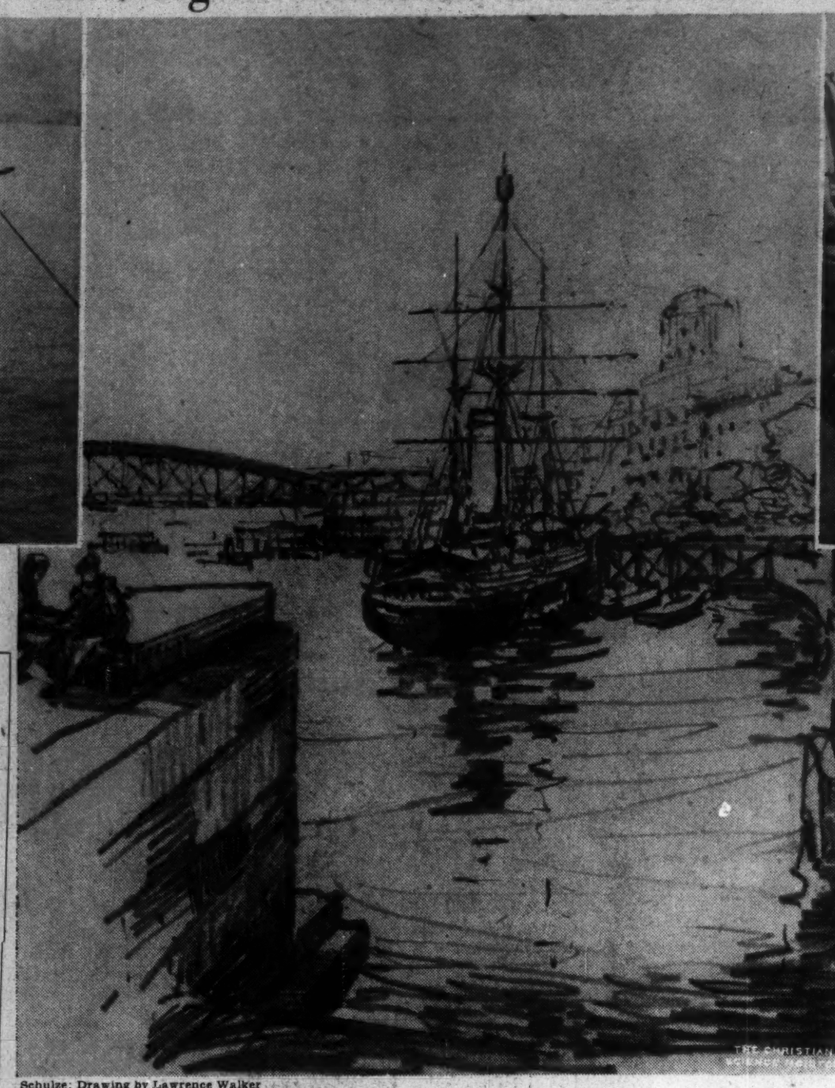
It is necessary to file a written application for all positions in civil service. Competitive examinations must be taken. Applications should be made either to the Civil Service Commission in Washington, or to local post offices. The ratio of men to women in Federal army of employed is about 4 to 1. Ordinarily examinations are not held for a particular department; but for the purpose of establishing registers from which appointments can be made to any department or office. Examinations are held for a wide variety of positions, from unskilled laborer to the highest grades of technical, professional and scientific jobs.

The applicants for these jobs are almost always larger, however, than the posts available. Thus, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, about 800,000 persons competed, at one time or another. About 47 per cent of these attained eligible ratings, and in the same period "appointments were made to approximately 44,000 positions," or about 1 in 20.

Following the Tradition of the British Navy

A Daily Task

A Sea Scout sounding the depth in the Thames Emergency Service.



Schulze; Drawing by Lawrence Walker

Base for British Sea Scouts

The Discovery, historic polar exploration ship, moored at Temple Steps, London.

The Helmsman

One day this Sea Scout will do this on the world's oceans.

British Sea Scouts Aid In Patrol of the Thames

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sea Scouts are giving valuable assistance to those who patrol the busy waters of London River. Helping the Thames Emergency Service are 96 of these "marine Boy Scouts." The Port of London Authority finds them particularly valuable for signalling.

Stations commanding every part of the Thames from Putney to the Nore are manned by the young assistants and if a ship on the river should be in danger or difficulty the small craft moored at every station race to its assistance. Sea Scout signallers are on duty day and night and maintain constant vigil. Others accompany boats on patrol work and keep contact between stations and boats.

The headquarters are on the Royal Research Ship Discovery, which is moored in the Thames near the ancient City of London. This ship has a long and interesting story. Built in 1901 as the first British ship for the purpose of natural scientific research, it brought Captain Scott to the Antarctic, the following year was frozen in for two years and returned to become a fur trader until 1914 when the French Government chartered it for the transport of war material. In 1916 Discovery rushed out to help Shackleton's ship Endurance, which was crushed by ice and sank off the South Shetlands.

In 1937 after several more Antarctic trips the ship was handed over to the Duke of Kent on behalf of the Boy Scouts' Association by the Governor of the Falkland Islands. Since then it has been used as a training ship for Sea Scouts and as a memorial to Captain Scott and his comrades.

The war has brought special duties to the Discovery. The Sea Scouts employed in the Thames Emergency Service reside on it. They have the luxury of a gymnasium, with hot baths and showers, while recreation rooms are at their disposal. Every opportunity for the study of advanced seamanship and navigation is offered to them. Their work gives them invaluable experience of ships and shipping and they serve an apprenticeship for jobs of particular value to Britain in these days, throughout the seven seas.

South Carolina Relief Rolls to Be Slashed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—WPA rolls in South Carolina are scheduled to be slashed from 47,294 to 39,500—a reduction of 7,794 persons—Lawrence M. Pinckney, State WPA Administrator, has announced.

California University Gets 850 Volumes Of Argentine Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Eight hundred and fifty volumes of the library collection of the Republic of Argentina at the Golden Gate International Exposition, have been given to the Bancroft Library of the University of California.

These volumes, which represent the major part of the collection, were presented to the University through arrangements made between Luis M. Drago, Consul-General of Argentina in San Francisco, and Dr. Herbert I. Priestley, Librarian of the Bancroft Library. The remainder of the collection was sent to the University of West Virginia.

The Bancroft Library got the major portion of the collection because it is the center of Spanish-American studies west of the Mississippi River. The volumes given it are as noteworthy for their fine printing as for their contents. They represent a choice selection of belles-lettres, medical works, legal works and historical and sociological volumes.

N. C. Professor Writes On 'Teddy' Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Dr. Howard K. Beale, of the University of North Carolina history department, has just received a leave of absence for the spring quarter and summer session at Chapel Hill to do research work for a book he is writing on the life of Theodore Roosevelt.

The volume, to be edited by Allan Nevins, of Columbia University, will be one of a series of biographies of American political leaders published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

All U. S. Surveys Run To Marker in Kansas

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you should walk across a certain field on Meade's Ranch, a wind-swept expanse of rolling, fertile land about 12 miles north of Lucas, in Osborne County, Kansas, and did not watch carefully where you were going, you might stumble over what map makers call the official point of reference or landmark for all map making on the North American Continent. It's a concrete block, protruding six inches above the surface of the ground. The center of it is exactly in north latitude 39 degrees, 39 minutes, 26 seconds, .686, and its longitude 98 degrees, 32 minutes, 30 seconds, .506 west of Greenwich.

It is pretty technical business trying to explain why the geodesists picked out this particular spot as the basis of their reckonings, but in any event, after a careful study of the entire survey of the United States, they found that observations all indicated the best maps could be made if this were adopted as the map-making center. It also happens that it is very near the actual geographic center of the United States, which is at latitude 39 degrees, 50 minutes, longitude 98 degrees, 35 minutes, in the eastern part of Smith County, Kansas, near Lebanon.

Marker for Continent

After the United States map makers sunk that concrete block into the field on Meade's Ranch, both Canada and Mexico decided to adopt it as the fundamental point of reference for their own surveys. It thus has become the official landmark for map makers of North America.

This is, by the way, the only continent that is so tied together by surveyors' lines running from one central point.

You may not know how far it is from your home, or your apartment, or your city to Meade's Ranch in Kansas, but the Government does. Every house located on a recognized lot in any city, town, or hamlet in the United States, Canada, and Mexico is tied right up with that block in Kansas.

When a new real estate development is started and surveyors run lines with their instruments and tape, those lines are referred to the stone post in Meade's Ranch, the position of which has been determined with respect to the nearest Government "triangulation station."

Fundamental Point

When a map is to be made of any new plot of ground the latitude and longitude of this triangulation station fixes the region on the map of the country. All triangulation stations are based on the latitude and longitude of this one fundamental point in Kansas.

Now that concrete block seems destined for international fame. It may yet be virtually the "center of the earth." A group of geodesists have worked out a method of tying up the map lines of other countries with the map system of the United States. As surveyors of the different countries get together and compare results the 57,500,000 square miles of land on the globe are being covered with a spider-web pattern linking all with Meade's Ranch in Kansas. Already the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and the Royal Observatory of England know exactly how far they are from that marker in Kansas.

What if the concrete block disintergrates or in some way is moved from that spot? Dig down three feet and you'll find another, a duplicate, a sort of "spare" anchor for the world map makers.

Ralph W. Cessna

to NEW YORK
HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 W. 49th St. New York
AT RADIO CITY IN TIMES SQ.
Accommodations for 1,000 guests
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH AND RADIO
$2.50 PER DAY
SAME RATE FOR 1 OR 2 PERSONS
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

GO TO THE... NATIONAL BUSINESS SHOW MARCH 25-29
THIS WEEK
MONDAY TO FRIDAY—1 P.M. TO 10 P.M. DAILY
See the machines, methods and equipment that facilitate office procedure and enable business to operate effectively, profitably.
EXHIBITION HALL . . . MECHANICS' BUILDING . . . BOSTON

You'll like it as a Cereal and in Muffins, too!
Kellogg's ALL-BRAN
WITH SUGAR, SALT AND MALT FLAVORING
Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek
COPYRIGHT 1940 BY KELLOGG COMPANY

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
HUNTING A TASTE THRILL? TRY THIS CREME-FILLED, CHOCOLATE CAKE TREAT!
DRAKE'S FUDGE SANDWICH 5¢
DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

Mound Builders' Tool for Marking Pottery Tells More of Their Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—Discovery of an almost intact specimen of the instrument with which the Hopewell people, or Mound Builders of the Middle-West, made their intricate geometric designs on pottery sheds new light on primitive American art techniques.

The instrument is a deer horn with notches cut in its elliptical bottom, to make it a roulette. By "rolling" this over the unbaked clay vessel the Mound Builder artist was able to produce very easily designs which would have been difficult to make with a stamp.

The find was made by H. M. Trowbridge of Kansas City who sent it to the Smithsonian Institution where anthropologists welcomed it warmly as the solution of a problem over which there has been no end of controversy. Dr. Waldo R. Wedel of the Smithsonian staff was able to duplicate almost perfectly the style of decoration found on pottery fragments recovered from the Kansas City area by using the instrument in his laboratory. Kansas City is on the border of the Mound Builder territory.

The Hopewell people represented in Central North America the highest development of aboriginal civilization, comparable to that of the Maya in Yucatan and the Aztecs around Mexico City, although probably not so far advanced. Unlike the others, however, all traces of them are prehistoric. The Mayas, the Aztecs, and the pueblo builders of the Southwest were flourishing when the white man came, and their descendants in the direct line are still living.

But nobody knows what became of the Hopewellians. There are not even any Indian legends about them. It is highly unlikely that they disappeared without a trace. They must be represented in the ancestry of some living tribes. All efforts to connect their culture with that of any extant people, however, have ended in failure.

For this reason, Smithsonian anthropologists explain, new evidence of any sort concerning them and their ways of life is likely to prove of exceptional value. An hitherto unknown tool, used so far as is known by no other Indian tribe, thus becomes an object of considerable interest.

Old Virginia Colonial Plantation Is Restored

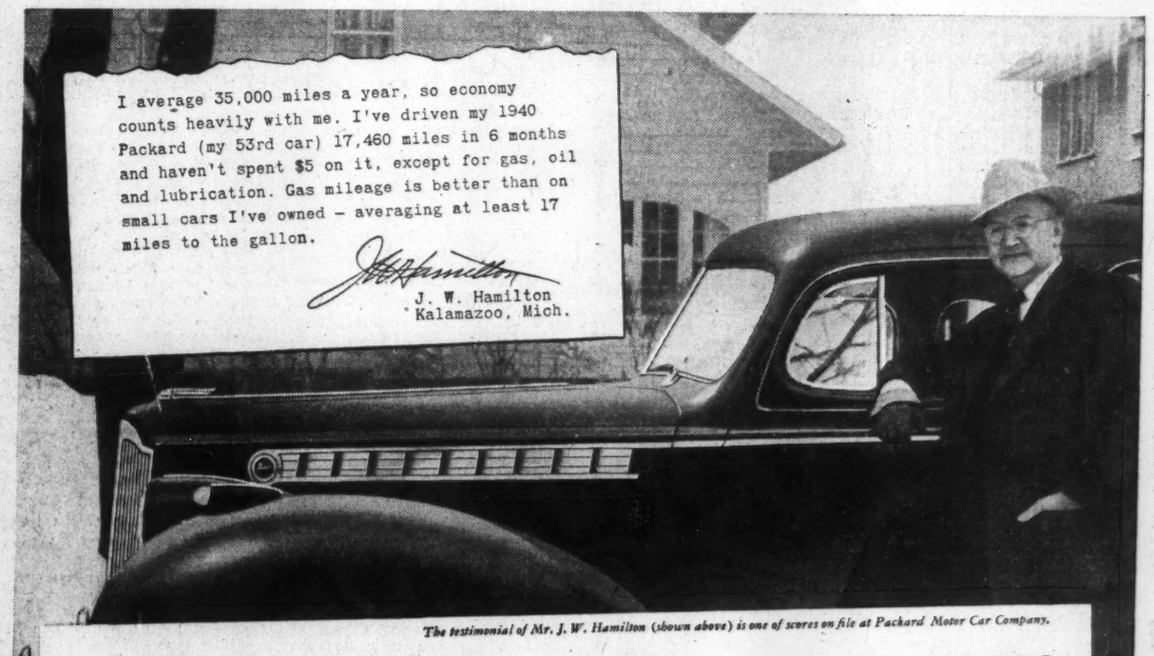
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Restored under the guiding hands of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Jamieson, historic Berkeley, below Richmond on the James River, is the latest of the James River plantation belt estates to regain its Colonial grandeur.

President William Henry Harrison was born in this building, which, during the Civil War, at one time was the headquarters of General McClellan, of the Union Army. The building and its beatiful interior, as restored, will be among the features shown to Virginia's guests during annual Garden Week in Virginia, April 22 to 27.

CRABMEAT AT ITS BEST
THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

NEW ZEST for OLD DISHES
Give your meat, fish, poultry, vegetables and other dishes new taste delight by cooking them with MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. A 6 oz. can contains 2 lbs. of fresh, luscious, sun-ripened California tomatoes. Economical because it's a concentrate. Rich in flavor. Low priced.
For 52 FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., N. Y. C.
MADONNA Tomato Paste


I average 35,000 miles a year, so economy counts heavily with me. I've driven my 1940 Packard (my 53rd car) 17,460 miles in 6 months and haven't spent $5 on it, except for gas, oil and lubrication. Gas mileage is better than on small cars I've owned – averaging at least 17 miles to the gallon.
J. W. Hamilton
Kalamazoo, Mich.
The testimonial of Mr. J. W. Hamilton (shown above) is one of scores on file at Packard Motor Car Company.

COMPARE ECONOMY—YOU'LL PICK PACKARD!

Packard, of all manufacturers, has the fastest-growing family of owners in America.

And the big reason is—greater owner satisfaction . . . in value, in performance and in all-around economy. Packard urges you to compare . . . check . . . demonstrate it against other cars. You'll find it's 1940's standout—a big car that costs little to run. Study the comparative service costs at the right—then see your nearest Packard dealer *now*.

Now, more than ever—ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

"In 13,780 miles, including a trip through Mexico, I've spent only $1.60 for mechanical work . . . The roominess and riding comfort of our 1940 Packard have exceeded our fondest expectations." Dr. F. P. Cross, Altadena, Cal.

"After considering the 'usual' cars I decided to purchase a 1940 Packard. In a road check of 1,700 miles my One-Ten averaged 17¼ miles per gallon." J. C. Leitch, Dickeyville, Md.

COMPARISON OF SERVICE CHARGES

Type of Service Operation	Average Charge Packard 110	"Lowest-priced 3"
Service brakes, adjust complete	$2.70	$2.53
Re-line and adjust brakes, 4 wheels	13.65	12.81
Clean and adjust carburetor	2.40	2.43
Tune engine	4.75	4.07
Piston rings—re-new all, align rods	23.65	24.12
Carbon and valve job	13.00	13.98
Front wheel toe-in, check and adjust	1.25	1.02
Clutch, pedal clearance, adjust	.50	.53
Fan belt, re-new	1.90	1.57

SPECIAL NOTE: These prices are taken from an impartial flat rate manual used by over 30,000 garages. Being *average* costs, they may be somewhat higher or lower in your city because of local conditions, but they do illustrate the small difference in upkeep expense between Packard and much smaller cars.

1940 PACKARD *$867
*AND UP, delivered in Detroit, State taxes extra.

British 'Fight to Finish' Runs Into Pacifist Snag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 26—No picture of Britain today would be complete without giving consideration to the various pacifist movements which are becoming articulate.

There is no question about the determination of the British people to carry on the war. There is no question about the vigor with which the conflict will be prosecuted.

But despite this clear majority sentiment, a measure of pacifist opinion has taken form in various memoranda and programs.

One "peace" effort which is now active here denounces the folly of the Allied determination to "fight to a finish." This takes the form of a memorandum approved by a panel of prominent persons and distributed by the Public Economy League. This organization was founded during the World War to promote sound economy, and periodically send deputations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Advocates of Mediation

It is not a big business organization, and among the names obtained in support of its memorandum are Lord Arnold, Lord Darnley, and the Bishop of Chichester representing a section in the House of Lords which has been persistently advocating mediation with Germany.

The argument propounded in the memorandum, which has been circulated to Members of Parliament and editors, is that by insisting on a fight to the finish the Allies risk losing the moral support and sympathy of the neutrals. In a lengthy war, it is claimed, Germany may be exhausted, but so will the Allies; since war is a gamble.

The memorandum claims that the neutrals are severe sufferers from the war and desire peace before civilization is jeopardized; the structure of the whole British Empire is endangered by Britain staking all its financial resources on the war; the financial strain of the present war is too great for either Britain or France to stand.

"Peace By Negotiation"

In such circumstances the memorandum asks, "Ought we to sacrifice private property, private welfare, and perhaps most of the liberties which we prize, in the hope of establishing a postwar Utopia on the foundations of British and European bankruptcy"? Consequently the memorandum supports peace by negotiation at the earliest opportunit.

Another pacifist viewpoint gained considerable currency during the visit here of the American Undersecretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles. For the National Peace Council, which co-ordinates the work of numerous British peace bodies, brought to Mr. Welles' attention its demands for new peace aims.

The appeal was endorsed by 800 local organizations representative of some 27,000 persons. They are demanding that the British Government make a constructive statement of peace objectives and announce its willingness to enter peace discussions with all the belligerents and with the neutrals.

World Economic Co-operation

The appeal calls the British Government to endeavor to give the fullest possible publicity in Germany to contributions which Britain is prepared to make toward the realization of peace. It contends that peace aims should include proposals for international economic co-operation to raise the standard of living of all peoples.

A further point in the National Peace Council's plan is the submission of all dependent territories, not ripe for self-government, to a form of international control, ensuring the end of exploitation, and equal opportunities for trade to all nations. It calls for drastic general disarmament. It would safeguard the essential democratic rights of all peoples. And the program calls for development of a new international order based on the federal principle.

The very fact that such discussions can take place in Britain is considered evidence of the functioning of democracy, even in wartime. However, the great majority of the British people are believed to agree with the Government's view that there can be no way out of the present struggle through compromise.

Lesson to Germany Needed

One of the latest Government spokesmen to express this view is the War Minister, Mr. Oliver Stanley, who said at a London lunch on March 20 that he could see no other guarantee for the future than that "Germany should learn the lesson that its standards of gangster rule would not, did not, and never would pay. Only in that way would permanent peace, not a truce, return to the world."

Mr. Stanley issued a warning that Germany was challenging all civilization and that neutrals could not escape the issue. "The ocean may be a good barrier to aircraft; it's no obstacle to an idea," he said.

Referring to neutral criticism of the Allied handling of the Finnish situation, Mr. Stanley said that the British Government was assailed "because we were tender-hearted and sparing to neutrals' rights. We have learned that it is the person who ignores neutrals' rights who gets the advantage. We now learn that it is the person who ignores neutrals' rights who also gets their admiration. That is a very dangerous lesson for the neutrals to start teaching. It is a lesson which may find willing and apt pupils in this country."

Turko Bill Places Mobilization In Cabinet's Hands

ANKARA, Turkey, March 26 (AP)—A bill giving the Cabinet power o order general mobilization whenever it considers it necessary has been drafted by a ministerial committee.

The bill will be presented immediately to the Turkish National Assembly.

The action follows last week's conference at Aleppo, Syria, of French, British, and Turkish military commanders to discuss coordination of their forces in the Near East.

Sofia Plans Action

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 26 (AP)—Legislation for complete mobilization on the economic front in event of emergency is to be introduced in the Bulgarian Parliament by Gen. Theodossy Daskaloff, Minister of War. The program contains provisions for collectivized farming, capital punishment for speculators and hoarders, and strict price control.

Sympathy for Finns By Hungarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — As the Russians completed their occupation of the territory ceded by Finland during the past few days, the loss to the Finns was felt by none of their friends more deeply than the Hungarians.

The Finns and the Hungarians are relations. Although they separated many hundreds of years ago, they have never forgotten that the came from the same Asiatic cradle b the shores of the Kàma River in Russia on the frontier between Europe and Asia. This kinship, which has been felt in Hungary while the Finns were fighting against the Soviets, made the Hungarians eager to help. Donations for the Finnish Relief Fund poured in. Children in the schools collected money.

A number of Hungarians enlisted as volunteers and Hungarian women made shawls and sweaters, despite the fact that wool is scarce here.

SEE THE "OTHER SIDE"

ORIENT BY N·Y·K·

Banish the world of troubled headlines for ancient lands of beauty and quaint customs. N.Y.K.'s splendid "Ships of Friendship" will speed you swiftly along peaceful, romantic aisles of the Pacific. To Japan, the Philippines, South America, China, Malaysia, India—most anywhere—at surprisingly attractive rates.

LOW ROUND-TRIP FARES TO JAPAN
1st Class from $595 Tourist Cabin from $245
Rates subject to change

Improved Service to South America
See your own TRAVEL AGENT or write Dept. 44
N·Y·K·LINE
(JAPAN MAIL)
25 Broadway, New York Tel. Digby 4-2780

2 Great New Gasolines!

ESSO PREMIUM QUALITY AT REGULAR PRICE!

ALL-TIME HIGH IN PREMIUM PERFORMANCE!

ESSO EXTRA

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

America Meets America at the White House

Wide World

Senora de Calderon Guardia — Mrs. Roosevelt — Dr. Calderon Guardia — Secretary Hull

The distinguished visitors were met at the railway station in Washington by Secretary of State Hull and they are shown being greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt on their arrival at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at a state dinner last night in honor of Rafael Angel Calderon Guardia, President-Elect of Costa Rica, and Senora Rafael A. de Calderon Guardia, who were overnight guests at the White House.

The next Chief Executive of the Central American republic and his Belgium-born wife are making a two-weeks' visit to this country. They are accompanied by the Second Vice-President-Designate Jorge Hine and Secretary of Agriculture-Designate Alfredo Volio.

The Costa Ricans were met at the station by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. White House cars took the party to the Mansion, where they were received at tea by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Honored at dinner with the President-Elect were the Minister of Costa Rica and Senora De Castro Beeche.

The table decorations were Easter lilies, jonquils, yellow roses, white and yellow snapdragons and maiden-hair fern.

Dr. Calderon Guardia was invited to be the luncheon guest of Secretary of State Hull today after he and his wife spent the night at the White House. They will leave Thursday for Chicago and later go to New York for a brief stay.

Reich Weighs Wage Seizure To Avoid Inflation in War

Germany's proposed method of meeting the cost of the war has so far remained a secret. A discussion of a few of the suggested financing schemes, together with a summary of the internal financial position of Germany, is contained in two articles, of which this is the first.

By Otto Zausmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reichsführer Hitler's economic experts are still experimenting with the German people to find the least objectionable system with which to pay for the already six-months-old war.

Valueless German loans and baskets of worthless German paper money are still fresh in the memories of many Germans who experienced the World War. These Germans are expressing skepticism—as much as can be expected under a dictatorship—over Government efforts to find a financing plan that will stave off inflation as long as possible.

The British are spending $26,000,000 a day on the war. If the Reich spent at the same rate it would need nearly $9,500,000,000 a year at the present stage of inactivity. Some neutral economists predicted that Germany's spending—closeted so far in strict secrecy—may even reach as high as $42,000,000,000 a year.

But inasmuch as the German national debt at its last official pronouncement in November stood at $15,272,000,000—more than twice as high as in March, 1938, when Herr Hitler annexed Austria—it appears likely that Germany will necessarily resort to extraordinary financing methods.

One scheme which has received considerable lip-service among Reich economists would virtually confiscate all earnings in the Reich, forcing employers to deposit all wages and salaries in banks, rather than turning them over to employees.

The deposits would be at the disposal of the State for financing the war, and the people would only be allowed to draw out their barest daily needs.

This project was supported by an editorial in the Neues Wiener Tagblatt of Vienna which stated that "by channelizing the somewhat dangerous vagabond purchasing power behind the dams of savings banks, the so-called minor markets [things which can be purchased without ration cards] would be protected against the greedy hunger of the free parts of the income."

Thus, the article continues, "it would be possible for the State to meet its needs in financing the war by using the saving just for a restricted span of time."

Savings institutes, not to mention the workers themselves, immediately registered such a vigorous protest to the plan that the Deutsche Volkswirt, semiofficial economic organ, cautiously pointed out the overwhelming red tape for the banks that the plan would entail.

In certain cities in Germany which have experimented with the plan, the Volkswirt pointed out, workers and officials withdrew the whole amount of their salary, forcing the bank to write off the sums from the account just a few hours after they had been deposited.

Heavy Penalties for Hoarding

The banks in the interests of efficiency, found it necessary to keep long lists of the employees, and pay them their salary, without adding it first to their accounts, thus raising banking costs to prohibitive levels.

An alternative compulsory saving plan along similar lines was put forward by the Schwarze Corps, organ of the German SS Elite guard, suggesting that only 10 per cent of the wages and salaries be deposited in the bank, or transformed into bonuses which would either be good only for the purchase of certain commodities or could not be used as money for a given period.

These are only two of many projects that have been tested for public approval during the past months, and together with saving campaigns launched by party officials and newspapers daily, and heavy penalties imposed for "hoarding" money, they reflect Germany's pressing needs of capital and the effort to avoid credit financing.

Will They Accept More?

But back of each of these savings plans is the question of whether the German people can be forced to save more than they have during the past years of Germany's intensive war preparation.

The Deutsche Arbeits Front, official Nazi Workers' organization, while not directly attempting to answer this question, nevertheless has supplied their version of the workers' financial resources in recent statistics on the income and spending of the average German family.

This family of two adults and two children have 2,185 Reichsmarks to spend annually—about $874 in American equivalents. The weekly allowance at this rate would be 42.02 Reichsmarks, and, according to the Deutsche Arbeits Front, is spent as follows:

	Marks
Rationed foodstuff	16.44
Nonrationed foodstuff, fruits, vegetables	1.05
Alcohol, cigarettes, other luxuries	1.67
Textiles, sewing utensils	3.54
Soap	.32
Rent, heating, taxes, insurance, radio, newspapers, repairs, etc.	14.05
Balance	4.95

Thus it would appear that on the basis of the average German family's income and spending, there would only be about 4.95 Reichmarks a week left over for saving—about $1.98.

Block Buying Required

The figures given by the Arbeits Front for non-rationed foodstuffs would just about buy a few pounds of fruit a week, not to mention vegetables, spices, and other similar foods. The other prices are considered not to be high, especially the luxuries, rent and heating, and the authenticity of the figures is seen in the fact that they are from the budget recommended by the Government for ordinary commodities and food.

Often when cheaper goods are not available—and many times they are not—it is necessary to buy more expensive products. The statistics do not account for the so-called Koppelhandel, a practice under which one is not permitted to buy such foods as fruits and spices unless certain other things of which the dealer has a large stock are also purchased. The Koppelhandel is still practiced throughout Germany in certain sections, in spite of heavy punishments when it is discovered by the Government.

Week Passes Without Sinking Of Any Allied Cargo Ships

LONDON, March 26 (AP) — A week without Allied merchant shipping losses was announced proudly by the British Admiralty today amid reports that Germany had summoned outbound ships to avoid Britain's newly-tightened patrol of sea lanes to Scandinavia.

The week ending March 24 midnight was the first without Allied merchant ship losses since the war started, though eight neutral vessels were sunk and two German cargo boats were sent down by the British.

Informed sources declared that squadrons of British destroyers and submarines, attempting to choke off Swedish iron ore shipments to Germany, had made passage impossible through the Skagerrak, the arm of the North Sea which ieads to the Baltic.

As a result, Berlin was reported to have ordered all outbound vessels to return to port. The Skagerrak has been thickly mined by the Germans, but ore boats have been able to reach Germany by hugging the shore.

In winter Swedish ore must be shipped through Narvik, Norway, down the Atlantic coast. Some ships go through the Skagerrak to Baltic ports and some are reported to be risking mine fields and British submarines to sneak down the Swedish coast headed for Hamburg.

In summer the Skagerrak route is not so important to Germany, for as soon as the Gulf of Bothnia is ice free, Swedish ore can be shipped direct from Sweden without leaving the Baltic, which the British Navy has not penetrated.

At the other end of Britain's blockade the United States steamer Exhibitor, intercepted by the British contraband control at Gibraltar some weeks ago and since detained at Malta, was reported released with her entire cargo of iron, destined for Turkey.

Eight neutral vessels, including six of Danish registry, were sunk in the week which ended March 24 at midnight, the Admiralty reported, observing that Germany's efforts apparently had been concentrated upon unarmed neutrals.

None of the ships sunk was in convoy, it said.

Sinking of two German merchantmen by British submarines during the week raised German losses by capture and destruction to more than 300,000 tons, or about 7½ per cent of German prewar tonnage, the British said.

The week's record for Britain was not completely clear, for loss of the naval trawler Loch Assater by mining was reported by the Admiralty March 24, and during the week two merchant ships had been reported overdue and presumed lost.

Neutral shipping, meanwhile, suffered new losses with sinking of the 1,146-ton Danish freighter Britta off the coast of Scotland, and the mining and sinking of the Netherlands fishing trawler Protinus, 202 tons, in the North Sea.

Ship Enters Pacific

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, March 26 (AP)—Britain's new liner Mauretania, bent on a secret war mission, went through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Ocean today.

The Mauretania completed her passage through Gatun locks about noon. She will stop at Balboa, on the Pacific side, to take on supplies.

Her agents said "the Mauretania is headed across the Pacific and is sailing tonight."

The 35,739-ton liner, on Germany's official list to be attacked on sight as an armed raider, was believed to be en route to Australia to carry troops from there to the Near East. She began her passage through the canal at 9:45 a. m., E. S. T.

Stripped of her usual elaborate furnishings with which she normally carries 1,500 passengers in style, the Mauretania's capacity as a troop ship is presumed to have been increased about 10-fold.

The gray liner presented a somber aspect against the tranquil background of Limon Bay as a squadron of United States Army pursuit planes circled briefly overhead. Three canal pilots were aboard as she passed through the locks.

The Mauretania reached here last night, dark except for her running lights, after a voyage from New York. She left New York March 20 under sealed orders.

On March 21 the 81,235-ton Queen Mary followed the Mauretania out of New York, also on a secret mission. She, too, was believed to be heading for Australia to serve as a troop ship, but because of her width she is unable to pass through the Canal. If she is bound for Australia she will have to round the Cape of Good Hope.

Both the $25,000,000 Queen Mary and the $20,000,000 Mauretania are on Germany's official list of vessels to be attacked as armed raiders.

German Magnate, No Longer Nazi, Goes to France

BERN, Switzerland, March 26 (AP)—Fritz Thyssen, German steel magnate who backed Adolf Hitler in the days of Nazi ascendancy, but who came to Switzerland last November because he opposed the war and blamed the Nazis for it, has gone to France, it was learned today.

When he established a residence at Locarno, Switzerland, last November Mr. Thyssen said that he was "still German" although "no longer a Nazi." He added he and his wife intended to live in Switzerland indefinitely.

A strict rule of silence, imposed on all political refugees here was reported too much for Mr. Thyssen and that when his patience broke, he left for Paris leaving no farwarding address.

At first, it was reported that he was en route to New York, but a check showed that he had not applied for a United States visa.

Officials of the German Legation in Bern said that they were "not surprised" to hear of Mr. Thyssen's departure and declared that he "certainly can never return to the Reich."

Friends in Switzerland advanced the view that Mr. Thyssen, who still retains large industrial holdings outside Germany, may establish an office in some neutral country to direct them.

Chinese Trade in Philippines Distrusts Nationalization Plan

The approach of Philippine independence from the United States combined with Japan's attempt to establish a new order in the Far East directly concerns United States Far Eastern foreign policy. To make a study of the economic, political, and social issues in the Philippine Islands, The Christian Science Monitor has sent its chief Far Eastern correspondent to Manila. Here is another of a group of stories based on his study.

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—Two major problems brought forth by the new Philippines Commonwealth Government now beset the large, influential, historically well-based and economically important Chinese element in these islands.

The first is the "nationalization of retail trade" program, ostensibly applying to all retail trade but actually tending to aim at the Chinese merchants. The second is the proposed new immigration bill which is bound drastically to affect the Philippines' nearest big neighbor. Consideration of these matters sheds a great deal of light on various vital points here.

President Quezon officially started the nationalization ball rolling in a speech in Tagalog dialect on Nov. 15 of last year, the new Commonwealth's fourth birthday. He emphatically stated that all existing established rights will be scrupulously respected—"not one single retail merchant will be unjustly deprived of his property or his invested capital"—but he indicated that he would ask the Manila City Council and Town Councils not to issue or approve new licenses to foreigners in order to prevent further retail business growth in the hands of aliens.

Subsequently the National Trading Corporation with capital of an equivalent of $2,500,000 was formed to help Filipinos to engage in retail trade. This clearly meant that they were to go, not into large retail businesses, but in competition with the small Chinese "sari-sari" shops with profits of around $25 a month.

Treaties Cover Rights

Sensing in this a trend to push them out altogether in time, the Chinese make two points: First, that while the President's attitude was moderate, this is not necessarily that of the lower officials and others who, either intentionally or otherwise, make it difficult for Chinese. Second, any inhibition against the right of foreigners to engage in retail trade is declared to be a violation of treaties between the Philippines and other countries including China and America, most commercial treaties having provisions covering the right of retail trade.

So far as Chinese are concerned, it is pointed out that the Sino-American treaty of 1880 provides most-favored-nation treatment; and it is contended that if Chinese can trade in America they can trade in the Philippines as long as the Philippines remain covered by American treaties, i. e. up to 1946 if present arrangements remain unaltered. There is a special provision permitting merchants to enter the United States, and it is contended that it would be unreasonable to let them enter without doing business.

In the view of the "tao" (peasant) or "cochero" (horse-cab driver) the new scheme is not to cover the big department stores, but the small sari-sari stores already mentioned. There are about 2,400 of these in Manila, and at most, about the same number throughout the Philippines. (A survey published last year by the Manila Tribune said that 43 per cent of the total investment of $64,000,000 in retail business in 28 provinces last year was Chinese; the same survey said that 36.4 per cent of the retail trade in Manila is Chinese.)

The argument has been set up that they control the food and other provisions of the common people and that if sometime the Chinese decided to close up, there would be no place for the people to buy. An example given was the initial method of living up to a new eight-hour law, which was misunderstood as applying to hours of shop openings instead of individual labor and which caused stores for a short time to remain open four hours in the morning and four in the afternoon. Chinese say that such an example born of a misunderstanding and doing no real harm is ludicrous, since the Chinese need to work to live and are not backed by an army and navy!

Probably the greatest cause for alarm in this connection is the fact that there are several bills before the Philippine National Assembly designed to legislate on retail trade. Chinese Consul-General C. Kuanson Young, former Shanghai newspaperman, has sent a memo to the President and the High Commissioner setting forth Chinese objections.

Bigger Issues Involved

The Chinese make two main points: First, that the Filipinos are not particularly adapted to the conduct of such trade, and that their politicians are trying to make a vote-catching device of this new idea. Again, the whole Chinese retail trade is inconsequential—involving a net profit of at most 2,000,000 pesos, or $1,000,000 a year. Half that much is made annually by one or two single non-Chinese foreign shops.

Since the Filipino talent is clearly not for retail trade, the Chinese argue, why not direct it toward things they are better suited to? Also, this is a small matter over which to cause such a harmful disturbance. Finally, why don't the Filipino authorities turn from this to the vast potentialities of Sino-Filipino trade? For the last five years Filipino imports from China averaged $4,000,000, and exports to China $1,000,000. The Filipinos, it is urged, should look to the day when they will no longer have an open market in America. To increase the trade to between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 should not be difficult, it is contended, and attention ought to be directed toward this bigger issue involving Chinese friendship.

On the single subject of sugar, it is pointed out that in 1938 China got only .97 per cent of its requirements from the Philippines; over 99 per cent came from Java, Formorsa, and other points. Chinese here declare that Philippine centrifugal (unrefined) sugar is good enough for China and just what can be produced without aid of American refineries. They suggest that there is no reason that the Philippines should not be to China what Cuba is to the United States. "To get business," in the words of one Chinese, "it is best to create good business and not make bad feeling over a trifle"—i. e., the retail trade issue.

A dissenting voice may be quoted in the form of an editorial in the American-edited Philippines Magazine, which finds it "nothing less than a duty" for the Government to "begin an effort to put an end to the anamolous situation in which it is said as much as 80 per cent of the retail trade is in the hands of aliens, mostly Chinese. . . ." This authority contends that although the Malays have been termed indolent, pleasure-loving and improvident they can be made better business people under pressure and given a chance.

A Chill Wind Hits Nippon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Some of Japan's wartime regulations work out to the discomfiture of their authors.

Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, former Minister of Commerce and Industry, is the target of several press yarns in connection with his vain efforts to fix maximum prices in a period of shortage.

According to the Tokyo Asahi, at one time this Vice-Admiral's household ran out of charcoal which is an important essential for both cooking and heating in Japan. It developed that while others could buy charcoal, the Godo home could not. Dealers unanimously declared, when approached by the Godos, that they were unfortunately all out of supplies at the moment—yet other people were able to purchase freely from these same dealers.

Finally the Vice-Admiral learned that his trouble lay in the dealers' unwillingness to sell at the fixed prices they had received from his office. To others, secretly, they would sell at profiteering prices, but in the case of the Minister they felt with Oriental indirection that it was easiest on their pockets and their reputations simply to pretend stocks were exhausted.

Vice-Admiral Godo is reported to have approached his colleague, the Minister of Justice, for information as to how he got his plentiful supplies. But the Admiral got neither charcoal nor other satisfaction. The Justice Minister evasively said that he got his coal from his home province. According to the Asahi he made no effort to share.

Other papers say that some of Vice-Admiral Godo's higher officials had converted their gasoline motorcars into charcoal-burners to save imported gasoline. Then they could get no charcoal. So they turned the cars back into gasoline-consumers and explained that their gasoline purchases were as a substitute for charcoal!

Riding High

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—William Campbell wants to be transferred from the State Highway Patrol to the Motor Vehicle or Truck Division. He put his reason tersely but eloquently in a letter to his superiors:

"I like my job very well, but I am six feet five inches tall, and they want me to ride a motorcycle. Can you blame me for wanting to make the change?"

The shop for individualists. All one-of-a-kind originals . . at about half the usual prices.
DRESSES · COATS · SUITS · SPORTSWEAR
MAXON'S
11 East 36th Street · · New York

The TOWERS HOTEL
Aristocrat of Brooklyn Hotels
1 TO 3 ROOM APARTMENTS
with serving pantries, refrigeration — reasonable rates— by day, week or under lease.
GRAND VIEW OF N. Y. HARBOR
CARL LETSCH, General Manager
CLARK & WILLOW STREETS
Take 7th Ave. IRT Express to Clark St.

Japan Reports on Isles But Not on How Armed

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Japan, in a report to the League of Nations on its 1938 administration of the Pacific Mandate Islands, has omitted all reference to whether or not it is fortifying them, it was learned here. This is in sharp contrast to the 1937 report which said categorically that they were not being fortified.

A copy of Japan's report was received by the State Department several days ago from the American Embassy in Tokyo. Nippon is required by a treaty with the United States to provide this Government with a duplicate of the report.

The islands—623 in number in three groups, the Mariana, the Caroline, and Marshall — were taken by Japan from Germany during the World War.

One of the islands is about 400 miles east of the Philippines, and the American island of Guam is surrounded by Japanese Mandate Islands.

Congress refused last year to vote funds for harbor improvements at Guam on the grounds that Japan might consider it a provocative action.

Harbor Improvements

The Japanese reported to the League of Nations that they had made extensive harbor improvements in the Mandated Islands.

The 1938 report was filed belatedly. When it was late in arriving, the State Department instructed the American Embassy in Tokyo to inquire whether it would be forthcoming.

Existing treaties between Japan and the Western Powers, including the United States, preclude Japan from fortifying the islands, in the opinion of officials here.

Consequently, it is believed the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations may decide to ask Japan a direct question on fortification of the islands. The Commission meets at Geneva, Switzerland, in June.

On the subject of harbor improvements, the 1938 report says: "The bays and harbors of the islands are mostly surrounded by coral reefs and cannot be made into good ports of commerce without a fair amount of improvement works. Accordingly, plans were laid for the construction of harbors in successive stages. To begin with, the harbor of Tanapak, in Saipan (not far to the north of Guam), the most important island in respect of productive industry, was constructed and a pier was built."

Six-Year Plan

The report adds that the increase in the number and size of vessels calling at the port made it necessary to enlarge it. Works were started in 1938 under a six-year plan involving a total cost of 1,860,000 yen.

The report says that at the port of Marakal, in the Palau Islands, a channel was cut for easier and better passage by steam launches, and a wharf was constructed. The work proved inadequate and authorities decided upon the construction of the port of Palau extending over six years, costing altogether 2,675,000 yen. Work commenced in 1936.

The report shows that only 12 foreigners (no Americans) visited the islands in 1938. The visitors were one Filipino, two Netherlanders, two White Russians, two Frenchmen, four Netherlands East Indians, and one Australian.

[Last month a fishing boat from the island of Saipan was wrecked at Guam. The Governor of Guam asked the authorities at Saipan for permission to send the sailors to Saipan on an American boat. The Saipanese preferred to take off the sailors on the high seas, and the American boat did not get to Saipan.]

The report said that "trade in the territory has been showing signs of healthy development," but published only the 1937 figures. Total trade during 1937 was over 61,500,000 yen (about $14,500,000), the report added, an increase of about 39 per cent compared with the preceding year.

Other statements in the reports.

No duties "are, in principle, imposed on exports or imports to and from Japan." Customs duties are imposed on imports from foreign countries.

Chief articles of export are phosphate, sugar, copra, dried bonito, and alcohol. Most imports come from Japan, after which follow the United States, French Indo-China, British Indo-China, and Siam.

Publications in the islands are controlled by "the rules for the control of newspapers in the South Sea Islands." "Importation of newspapers into the territory from foreign countries is also controlled by the same rules although there has arisen no occasion for invoking or applying them."

Japanese exceed the number of natives. The total population as of June. 1938, was 121,128, of whom 70,141 were Japanese, 50,868 were natives and 119 were foreigners, chiefly missionaries. Spaniards led all the foreigners followed by Chinese and Germans.

Japanese has become the language of the people.

No one in the territory has permission to sell or manufacture guns or explosives. Natives are not permitted to drink liquors except on special occasions Narcotics are prohibited.

The report described an intensive efforts by the Japanese to educate the natives and better their sanitary conditions. There are 26 public schools, with 9,527 pupils. Hospitals have been built in the principal islands, and public and itinerant physicians administer to the natives, it said.

Chinese Refugee Children—Flotsam of War

Capa from Pix

Waiting—Waiting for—They Know Not What

Many refugee children are sent to Hankow where several charitable organizations and students take them in charge. One of the first things they do is to clothe them, as they are generally in rags. They are made clean and are fed and given light tasks, thus preventing what might become a difficult source of juvenile delinquency in a nation already gravely perplexed by this problem.

Shanghai Grapples Problem Of Aiding Refugee Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Aftermath of war has left Shanghai with a tremendous problem of child welfare which official circles, despite other pressing burdens, are working hard to ameliorate.

At the head of this work is Miss Eleanor M. Hinder, chief of the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council and a native of Australia. When the Council's attention was first turned to one specific aspect of the question Miss Hander was made "Protector of Mui Tsai." The words "mui tsai" usually are translated as "slave girls" and refer to a class of child domestic servants held in a form of bondage by old Crinese custom.

As the problem was seen in its broader aspects, Miss Hinder asked for and received the wider title of "Chief, Child Protection Section," a position she holds concurrently with her original Industrial Section work which particularly stresses such factors as hours, conditions and general welfare.

In the child welfare work, Miss Hinder's mainstay is Miss Li Djoh-i, who is supported by the American Community Church of Shanghai for this specific purpose.

Miss Li received special training and experience in connection with problem children, her basic training having been in the United States. Last year she had opportunity for observation of probation and other methods of handling children in London.

Handles Social Aspects of Cases

In her present work Miss Li has handled social inquiries in all cases taken by the Shanghai Municipal Police of beggar and "look-see" children, who pilfer whatever they can from parked cars. She makes the best possible adjustment in these cases. Sixty beggar children have been handed over to the Child Protection Society, an organization which has concerned itself with newsboys. Miss Li visits the children and confers about them with the people in charge.

"The hostilities in China," says the annual report of the Chief of the Section, just issued, "have left an army of orphaned children and young people who have been taken already or who are in danger of being taken by others and exploited by them."

The problem for administrative action was to see whole the stupendous task of protecting many classes. There are children in domestic environment—the mui tsai and others; those who are beggars, lost, homeless, abandoned or abducted; those in the so-called "amusement" occupations; and finally those employed in industry—girls under labor contract in textile mills and boy "apprentices" who are actually merely unpaid workers in small industries.

All these classes can be found readily by investgating officials with the exception of those in domestic environment, the "mui tsai," "pei nu" and others, concerning whom the Council must rely on voluntary reporting and for the handling of whom no suitable legal instrument has been forged as yet.

Largely Preparatory

The work of the section during the past year, it is pointed out, "has been largely preparatory." It has handled all cases which came to police attention. Whenever possible, children are no longer taken to court in Shanghai.

Children in trouble are now dealt with as individuals, not placed in institutions automatically, to become a charge on the community. "Mui tsai" who have gained legal marriage age and who have run away from their mistresses because they cannot gain consent to marry are now assisted to marry, and the viewpoint that a mistress has any right over a girl is denied.

A special effort has been made to take from the streets young beggars between the ages of 6 and 14 years. The Child Protection Society has undertaken the care of a number of such children. Police are helping to apprehend young boys and girls found begging or "look seeing" motorcars and 126 have been aided by the Section. The majority have been found to be war orphans who have been living in alleyways for two years or so. It is regarded as obvious that such children are potential delinquents unless they can be given opportunities to find better lives. The report says that "it has been possible in an encouraging number of cases to find some relatives or friends, often in the country."

Boys Often Made Slaves

The Council has subsidized a number of child protection centers and the Section has followed up the welfare of cases sent there. There have also been follow-up cases of boys formerly in institutions, now often employed in small industries where they are regarded and treated as virtual slaves. A case is cited where the master spoke openly of a boy he had "bought" from the institution.

In one group of 45, one-third ran away from their new employment and several became beggars. Efforts are being made to supervise employment and make the boys feel they have the friendly interest of the authorities and are not friendless waifs. Beginnings have been made in the use of a Young Workers' Employment Contract laying down the responsibility of master and boy, and making the Section a place of appeal.

A major Shanghai problem is that of the contract labor system for children, in which contractors grow fat from child earnings. One cotton mill general manager is quoted as saying "he realizes that the contractor system is not good, producing as it does apathetic lethargic workers, though he otherwise deprecates the lack of responsibility for regular attendance on the part of 'free' workers." It is the view of the Section that self-interest on the part of management of this mill will ultimately drive out the system.

The Child Protection Section, like its parent Industrial Section, strives as far as possible to improve conditions by methods of persuasion. If necessary, however, the Section has shown itself able to be stern, however handicapped by the endless legal complexities of international Shanghai.

Britain in Vast Drive To Build Up Its Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 26—Straining every effort to build up its Army, Britain is now paying out one-quarter of all its £6,000,000 a day expenditure to meet actual deliveries of munitions, equipment, and raw materials to the Ministry of Supply.

Much still remains to be done before British war production can reach its peak, but a review of the supply situation shows that this country has gained precious time through seven months of quiescent war on land.

Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, declares munitions, raw materials, and equipment are now coming through at a more than satisfactory rate, nearly £11,000,000 worth reaching depots and stores each week.

It is believed here that the speed at which supplies are coming through is responsible for the accelerated rate of calling up men under the Conscription Act.

Mobilization This Summer

Instead of being spread over the whole year as first expected, mobilization of age groups up to 28 is now due for completion this summer. This means upwards of 500,000 more men will be called to the colors in the next few months.

A new campaign has been opened to expand Britain's machine-tool industry, which is still one of the weakest points in war industry.

Vast expansion of Government munitions factories has also been planned, but will not be completed this year.

The Ministry of Supply has suffered from being formed too late. It was not until one month before the war that it was established, and since then it has been fighting against time.

Its first concern is the task of arming and equipping the newly expanded Army,; its second that of supplying certain war stores common to all services; its third, the acquisition of all raw materials required for defense programs.

Before it could get adequately started it had to establish special machinery of industrial controls, and these took some weeks to shake down to smooth working.

Orders and Deliveries

The extent of progress made by the Ministry—the largest trading organization in the world—in seven months is reflected in the figures of orders and deliveries now issued.

Of all the orders given, delivery has already been made on 40 per cent of them.

For raw materials there have been orders amounting to £166,000,000 of which £80,000,000 have already been paid in respect of deliveries.

For finished goods and buildings orders total £342,000,000 deliveries £120,000,000.

Altogether the Ministry has given orders worth £500,000,000 and has received just over £200,000,000 worth.

The present average rate of delivery is £1,500,000 worth a day. Production of Army vehicles shows the most striking advance. Since September the rate of output here has been multiplied 15 times. Altogether 100,000 new armored vehicles are to be in service this year. This figure gives some indication of the extent to which the British Army has been mechanized.

During four years of the World War the total of vehicles produced was 40,000 or less than half this single year's production.

Deficiency in Tools

There are still deficiencies to be made up. Particularly does this refer to the essential machine-tool industry. Before the war Britain depended largely on imports for machine tools and right up to the last Germany was one of the largest sources of supply.

Efforts have been made to strengthen home production but now it is obvious there is an immediate need of greater effort still.

The Supply Ministry is seeking release from the Army of many more skilled machinists.

In munitions Britain will not reach peak production until next year.

To meet the new demands government ordnance factories are now in process of being trebled. The majority of 37 new Government munitions factories planned are to be in operation before the end of this year, but the series will not be completed until 1941.

Experts declare, however, that acceleration in output is now more than keeping pace with the Army's rate of growth. The number of Government ordnance factories already has in part been almost doubled since the outbreak of the war increasing from 9 to 16. In addition many private firms have been brought in.

Savage Brought Changes to New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, March 26—Michael Joseph Savage, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who passed on today, made history by putting through more far-reaching changes in the economic and political make-up of the country than the Dominion had ever known.

When at the end of 1935 he was given an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, he was not particularly well known, as leader of a minority party. But very quickly he became a legend and had a bigger personal following than almost any Prime Minister in the history of New Zealand.

He was an Irish Australian, coming from Benalla, Victoria, where he was reared on his father's farm, afterwards working in the mines.

At the age of 35 he came to New Zealand for the first time. He was soon active in labor politics, and in 1919 he won the Auckland West seat in the House of Representatives for Labor, in the same year being elected to the Auckland City Council.

In the House of Representatives he became popular because of his unruffled demeanor and his ready wit. They marked him out in the Party as a natural leader and when he was unanimously elected leader of the Labor Party he provoked a demonstration from all sides of the House the first time he walked in to his seat. It was evidence, from his political opponents, that they were not immune to the qualities which later captivated many citizens.

The vote which placed this administratively inexperienced leader at the head of the country's government was a sharp reaction from the disappointments and broken promises of the depression years. While the Labor leaders had hoped, at most, for a small majority, they received a plurality of three to one.

Mr. Savage won friends at once by his modesty. The radio made him known to everyone. He liked the simple things. He never pretended. He never laid the least claim to knowledge or economics, but would say that his Finance Minister, Mr. Walter Nash, was a wonderful man and understood all about those things.

Mr. Savage believed firmly that the voters had given back New Zealand to the people and he set out to see that the new deal gave as much to the worker as possible. He restored, at a stroke, all the pay cuts in the depression, brought in a 40-hour week for every industry which could stand it, held out hopes of paid holidays, established social security, with its age benefits and sickness pensions. He approved a set-up which promised fixed prices to farmers for the produce, took control of the National Reserve Bank, virtually abolished unemployment, established a Government radiocasting chain, and launched a big public works program. Most notable of his acts was the establishment of a homes for workers scheme which promised to rehouse the people in ideal conditions.

In the international field he gave New Zealand the beginning of a foreign policy of its own, taking an independent line at Geneva, leading the revolt when an attempt was made to prevent the Emperor Haile Selassie from coming before the League, and urging intervention in the Spanish War.

For all his geniality he was capable of imposing strict discipline, and when there were signs of a a Party revolt over his refusal to take over the Bank of New Zealand, much the largest of the private banks here, he quelled it by declaring that he would ignore any resolutions the Party might pass, and resign if they pushed them.

His only visit to Britain was at the time of the imperial conference and the Coronation of King George VI in 1937, and when there he expressed loyalty to the Empire which has since brought New Zealand into the war with Germany, and which made Mr. Savage a persistent recruiter of men for the Army and Air Force.

New Map Purchases To Await War's End

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 (AP)—There won't be any more European maps purchased for the public schools here until the war ends, Superintendent Alexander J. Stoddard says.

He directed school Principals to get along with those on hand, and to buy no more geographies or other books relating to countries at war because "it just wouldn't be good sense."

Reporters Crouch Behind Sandbags To Watch Test of Liquid Oxygen Bomb

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26 (AP)—Lester Barlow gave a demonstration today of the power contained in his liquid-oxygen-carbon bomb—an explosive he contends is capable of wiping out everything within a 1,000-foot radius.

As reporters and photographers crouched behind sandbags, Mr. Barlow set off an 8-ounce charge of his explosive and made matchwood of two heavy logs. Several pieces were hurled more than a hundred feet into the air.

The explosive was set off by an electric detonator, the only means, the inventor said, of releasing the destructive force. Soaked for 15 minutes in liquid oxygen before it was fired, the bomb looked more like a sodden bag of sugar than a destructive bomb.

Having shown how 8 ounces of the explosive could splinter the logs, Mr. Barlow planned later to demonstrate a five-pound charge. He arranged to fire the heavier charge out of a mortar at a piece of heavy armor plate, with the spectators safely protected by sandbags.

The test, arranged after a joint hearing of Senate and House Naval and Military Committees, was to prove or disprove Mr. Barlow's contention his device is safe to handle.

Mr. Barlow took the invited spectators to a testing ground at the Glenn L. Martin Airplane factory on Wide Middle River for the demonstration.

Today's demonstration was a preview of official tests by the War and Navy Departments.

THE QUEEN'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE
provides an efficient, happy training either in London or at Egham, Surrey
Prospectus from the Secretary
67. Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7
WEStern 6939

CALLING YOU TO CAMP

Happy days are ahead for the girls and boys who attend Summer Camp! Typical features of camping include swimming, mountain climbing, riding, baseball, canoeing, crafts, art, tennis, and theatricals. Alert counselors are always at hand to instruct and lead.

Many camps of recognized standing advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. Camp advertisements appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

CAMPING LEADS TO ACHIEVEMENT

and Keep the Black-Out Outside

There is no reason why your rooms should look dark and dismal—let Schofields help to make your rooms every bit as cheerful and livable as they used to be. Choose a bright and cheerful Spring material and let us make it lightproof by means of a suitable lining. If you bought black material in the first emergency this can probably be used for the purpose. Estimates and suggestions quite without obligation.

SCHOFIELDS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

Binns Limited
★ Nine Great Shopping Centres at Your Service
Mail Orders Filled
SUNDERLAND, NEWCASTLE, CARLISLE, DARLINGTON, MIDDLESBROUGH, DUMFRIES EDINBURGH, West HARTLEPOOL, South SHIELDS

Dalys OF GLASGOW
The rendezvous of the knitting enthusiast who dares to be different. Here she chooses her wool from the wide range of the famous
anny blatt french yarns . . . munrospun . . . and paton & baldwin's wool . . . her designs from the up-to-the-minute instruction leaflets.
★ *We are also well supplied with service yarns and approved designs.*
DALY & SONS LTD., SAUCHIEHALL ST., GLASGOW, C.2

EDINBURGH SCOTLAND
GLASS
FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY
Our craftsmen are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and bevelling. Decorative Mirrors, glass table tops, etc. Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.
CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER
Proprietor: D. Pinkerton
31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 24388
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

Shopping ... at Derrys

As a venue for shopping, Derry's is unique: there is no shop quite like it.

In an atmosphere of exceptional colour, the art of buying is made easy and selection a real pleasure.

The way to Derrys is simple and direct—so to speak, it has its own railway station. From each of the great London termini, customers may proceed under cover all the way to Kensington High Street Station which is actually inside the shop.

The famous Rainbow Restaurant is one of the sights of London and a favourite rendezvous.

Derry & Toms
Kensington W

HAMMOND'S
have been selling wool since 1821. Owing to the present conditions supplies are difficult to obtain and, while every endeavour is being made to execute orders promptly, unavoidable delays are bound to occur. All Orders will be taken in strict rotation.
HAMMOND'S Ltd.
Paragon Sq., Hull

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
George Henry Lee & Co Ltd
We are proud to sponsor the New Rodex Coats, Models for Spring 1940, and invite you to see the New Season's Designs—Superb Fashions — Distinctive Materials, including Gorslan and Orkney Tweeds.
BASNETT ST. ROYAL 7070

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in: Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

McDonalds Limited
A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.
McDONALDS specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
McDONALDS LTD.
10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

Re-Deal the New Deal, Vandenberg Tells G.O.P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26 — As an influential Senator, as an avowed candidate for the Presidential nomination, Arthur H. Vandenberg is asking the Republican Party to recognize that it cannot win the 1940 elections merely by indicting the New Deal; that it can only win by improving the New Deal.

Senator Vandenberg, who has successfully held his Republican seat in the Upper House in the face of sweeping Democratic victories during the past two terms, is asking his Party to accept the proposition that while the country is ready for a change, it will only approve a change which gives positive evidence that it will be for the better.

Senator Vandenberg is asking his Party to act on the premise that the American people are "in no mood for blind reaction," that the American people will not vote out the New Deal as unsatisfactory until they are convinced that the Republican alternative, on the basis of a specific, progressive, and practical program, is going to be genuinely satisfactory.

Forward March

"The United States wants to capture the solid things of yesterday," he says, "but it distinctly wants to move forward to better things tomorrow. It wants prosperity, but it equally wants to pass prosperity around. This state of mind will be controlling in November in the degree that the Republican Party proves that it is constructively prepared to forward march to better things for our whole people."

These are views advanced by the Michigan Senator in answer to the question: from the Republican viewpoint, what will be the determining issues in the November elections?

As his candidacy faces important tests of strength with that of Thomas E. Dewey in the Wisconsin and Nebraska primaries on April 2 and 9, his views take on both immediate and long-term significance. Indeed, it is with an eye as much toward Mr. Dewey and next week's contests as toward the Republican Convention in Philadelphia that Senator Vandenberg declares:

"No factor will be more conclusive than the Republican Party's ability to write a platform which is clear and explicit in its formula, and to find seasoned leadership which leaves no room to doubt the dependability of the program."

Speech Radiocast

Senator Vandenberg is delivering few preconvention speeches on the ground that he is not resting his candidacy on the outcome of the few primaries in which his name is entered and on the ground that his duties in the Senate do not permit him to be away during the next few weeks. It was during the course of a speech radiocast from Washington March 25 that he urged his Party to draft an affirmative and concrete platform.

Senator Vandenberg does not, of course, deny himself the pleasure and the point of criticizing the New Deal, and severely. He is a constant phrase maker, and in suggesting the possibility that the unknown quantity of the war might dominate all other issues in the fall campaign, he offers as the proper Republican slogan: "Let's swap horses and stay on this side of the stream!"

The real controlling factor in the elections will be the public's state of mind, in the Senator's judgment, and he assesses that state of mind as follows:

"It believes that in seven years the New Deal has created more problems than it has solved; that many of its pell-mell programs and devices are proven wrong, yet never will be corrected or withdrawn by the authors of these errors; that even its useful social-minded progress needs new management to make it work.

Business Emancipation

"This state of mind believes that the New Deal is at war with private enterprise and wants ever multiplying, dictatorial control over life and livelihood in the United States; that this is not the route to economic health and to the normal re-employment which is our prime necessity; that, on the contrary, legitimate private business must be emancipated to the task of building new wealth and new jobs in the only way it can be done, American-style.

"This state of mind believes that sanity and solvency in government—and constancy in direction—must precede sustained recovery. It believes, too, that this Administration is impatient of constitutional restraints and essential American traditions—all a part of today's deterring uncertainties—as evidenced by impatient attacks upon the courts; by delegation of vast and unprecedented powers to the single authority of the Executive; by the persistent subordination of states' rights and home rule to Federal despotism in essential matters; by irritated attempts to purge even its own partisans when they fell out of goose-step with the chief; by dangerous concentrations of power in Washington and, too often, a willingness to use public resources for the purpose of keeping in power; and—last but far from least—by the willingness of third term-ites to lengthen the tenure of this supreme authority beyond all dictates of prudence, precedent, and propriety."

McAdoo Steps Out

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26 (AP) — California's Democratic Presidential campaign, embracing four slates of national convention delegates, was marked today by withdrawal of former Senator William G. McAdoo from a "harmony" ticket pledged to back President Roosevelt for a third-term nomination.

Mr. McAdoo's announced reason for suddenly retiring from the ticket was his statement that "I am out of politics and am unwilling to re-enter." He said, however, he would support the slate.

He and Gov. Culbert L. Olson were named to head a Roosevelt slate in the May 7 Presidential primary. The slate was designed to compose differences within the Party and assure a united front in competing with another delegation pledged to vote for Vice-President John N. Garner.

Last week, Lieut. Gov. Ellis E. Patterson, who criticized the make-up of the "harmony" ticket, withdrew from it and later was chosen nominal head of another slate pledged to vote for "principles, not personalities."

The fourth ticket, now seeking sufficient signatures for a place on the ballot, is headed by Willis Allen of Los Angeles, a sponsor of the "Ham and Eggs" scrip pension plan, which was twice defeated as an initiative measure by California voters.

Gannett Sees Peril

DULUTH, Minn., March 26 (AP) —Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher, and candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, said in a speech here March 25 that "four more years of the present Administration policies will bring us ruin and imperil our form of government."

He spoke before a Young Republican League dinner and subsequently made a radiocast.

Mr. Gannett said that "it is apparent that President Roosevelt will be a candidate for a third term." He added that "in any event he will control the Democratic Convention and name the candidate."

Mr. Gannett outlined a program which he said he would put into effect "if I were President." He added that "if I should be nominated, I will be elected."

First on his program was solution of the farm problem. He advocated changes in the monetary system to raise the farmers' price level without restricting production.

Kansas Delegates

WICHITA, Kan., March 26 (AP) —Fifth District Republicans have elected Tom C. Johnson of Wichita and John T. Stewart, Jr., of Wellington delegates to the National Convention. They indorsed Alf M. Landon, John D. M. Hamilton, Mrs. Will G. West, and George Houston as delegates-at-large. The "big four" will be selected at the State convention here next month.

McNutt Speaks

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26 (AP) —Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, Federal Security Administrator and candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said he would not enter the Maryland primary election. Mr. McNutt addressed a Maryland Day dinner March 25.

Building Dedicated At Boone College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOONE, N. C. — Appalachian State Teacher's college's recently initiated $500,000 building program was practically complete on March 20, when the new natural science building was dedicated, an occasion marked by the presence of celebrities from throughout the State, who assembled to pay tribute to the college and to its president, Dr. B. B. Dougherty.

R. A. Doughton, former lieutenant governor and for 50 years a leader in North Carolina legislative action, appeared as principal speaker to cite Appalachian's influence in the public schools.

Kansas City's Imposing Civic Center

Modern Setting for Municipal Government

At the right is the Jackson County Courthouse facing the City Hall across Twelfth Street and the plaza. Between the two skyscrapers is the smaller Municipal Courts-Police Headquarters Building, last unit of the Civic Center to be completed. At the extreme left is the Telephone Building. Wight and Wight were the architects for the City Hall and Municipal Courts Building. They also collaborated on the Courthouse with Frederick C. Gunn and the firm of Keene & Simpson. Edward F. Nield, Shreveport, La., was consulting architect.

Dewey Leads In Straw Vote; Heading West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Fortified by a straw vote lead in Illinois and a series of successful Mid West meetings earlier in the nominating campaign, Thomas E. Dewey, bidder for the Republican Presidential nomination, is heading today for a week's tour of Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin to consolidate his forces there.

Mr. Dewey will make major speeches in St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, March 27; in Chicago on Thursday, March 28, and in Milwaukee, Wis., on Friday, March 29. The Mutual Broadcasting System network will pick up Mr. Dewey's Wednesday address at 9 p. m. (central standard time) while station WOR will rebroadcast the speech for New York listeners at 11:15 p. m. (eastern standard time). The Chicago address will be radiocast over a nation-wide hookup at 9:15 p. m. (central standard time) and the Milwaukee address will be radiocast on a Wisconsin State-wide network.

Mr. Dewey will make six stops in Illinois and 20 stops in towns and cities of Wisconsin before returning to New York on April 1.

First returns of straw ballots conducted by two Chicago newspapers, the Tribune and the Times, indicate a Republican lead in Illinois if Mr. Dewey is the Republican nominee, announcement at Dewey headquarters here said. The first Tribune test canvass, which was published March 24, indicates that with Mr. Dewey heading the ticket, the Republican Party may be able to carry the pivotal state of Illinois in November by 165,000 votes, it said, adding that the canvass totalled 7,081 votes for President Roosevelt and 778 votes for Vice-President Garner in the Democratic primary, and 6,548 votes for Mr. Dewey, who is running unopposed in the Illinois Republican preference primary to be held on April 9.

Latest available returns of the Times straw vote total 2,411 ballots for Mr. Dewey, 2,082 for Mr. Roosevelt, and 303 for Mr. Garner in Chicago and down-State.

Congress Shifts to High Gear As Important Issues Warm Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—With the Trade Pact extension debate in the Senate and the controversy over the Administration's labor policy occupying the House, and half a dozen other major subjects ready to take the place of these when they are disposed of, Congress is busier than it has been at any previous time this session, and the legislative program has definitely moved into a new stage.

The first phase of Congress is the committee or chrysalis stage, at which bills are formulated, hearings are held, and particularly in the House the big money bills are started on their way. This is apt to be a period of little news and in the Senate of dawdling, with early recesses and long week ends. This stage has now been passed. The machine has been warmed up and now it is going into "high."

The new period brings Congress to the most controversial issues of the day, and directly on half a dozen fronts to matters which will appear again in the presidential election. The Trade Pact extension is a New Deal measure and brings to sharp focus the party division over a matter of foreign policy. The Republicans are fighting the proposed three-year Trade Pact extension almost to a man in the Senate, while the Democrats are split on the issue. Foremost problem is the amendment offered by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, who is usually a New Deal supporter, but who, in this instance offers an amendment offensive to the Administration, proposing the Senate ratification of trade treaties. It is hinted that Mr. Roosevelt would veto the bill rather than accept such an amendment.

Main Program at Stake

The House fight just as certainly affects the Administration's labor program as the Senate debate does its foreign trade program. The House is debating the 1941 appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board with emphasis on "economies" which would do under the guise of saving the Treasury money what enemies of the Act have so far not succeeded in doing by direct legislation — cripple or eliminate the economics division of the Board under Dr. David Saposs. The debate on the floor today accompanied a continuation of the House Labor Committee's consideration of more proposed amendments to the Wagner Act.

Nor is this all. At least two other major problems are before Congress in one form or another. Most pressing is the big increase in funds made to the agriculture appropriation bill by the Senate last week, over $200,000,000 more than the economy bloc in the House approved. The final amount of this appropriation, together with the unbudgeted items for parity payments added in the Senate, will be decided now in conference. Conferees of Senate and House are appointed and each goes into a bargain-driving conference that may last 10 days, two weeks, or longer. The conference is behind closed doors. Ultimately, the respective conferees report back to their Houses the kind of terms they have secured. Then the two Houses vote to approve or disapprove the bargain, and the matter may be settled, or begin all over again. General belief here is that the larger Senate appropriation will win, and that the House will ultimately accept the increased amount, which will make difficulties for the Federal budget.

'Horse Trading' Ahead

Immediately after this farm problem comes the closely related fiscal problem of how much money to pay out for relief this year. When Mr. Roosevelt offered his budget in January business seemed to be picking up and he thought that $1,000,000,000 might be enough, though he included a proviso that later on he might revise his estimate. With the farmers geting a bigger slice than the budget called for, the city representatives will now certainly put in parallel demands for an equivalent increase for unemployed workers. They are likely to make common cause with the farm bloc, and swap votes to gain the common end of more money from the Treasury.

Here again is a matter that will find its way into the Presidential election in dozens of constituencies over the nation when Congressmen go back to appeal for re-election.

Huge Benefit Entertainment To Help Finns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—In response to former President Hoover's appeal for funds to rehabilitate Finland, members of 250 leading women's clubs in Greater New York have arranged what is expected to be the largest benefit of its kind for Finnish relief, to be held Friday, March 29, on the roof of the Biltmore Hotel. Mrs. William L. Divine, President of the Daughters of Ohio in New York, and Mrs. Kathryn Ford, first director of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, are co-chairmen of the entertainment and "Bridge to Finland" benefit.

Among a wide variety of prizes are 21 airplane rides and a $50 course in public speaking. All funds received will go to the Finnish Relief Fund, through the co-operation of William H. Rorke, manager of the Biltmore Hotel, who has donated the roof and all materials and services. Tickets are on sale at the Fund headquarters, 420 Lexington Avenue; at the Biltmore Hotel, and from Mrs. Sturges S. Dunham, of 200 West Eighty-Sixth Street.

Active relief work under American supervision is now possible in German-occupied Poland, according to William J. Donovan, President of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, who announced he had received official confirmation of German assent to the relief program. Fund headquarters are at 37 East Thirty-sixth Street.

"Those who have been withholding contributions to the Paderewski Fund pending assurance that actual relief work in German-occupied Poland will be permitted can now be certain that their donations will immediately go to the German-occupied area," Colonel Donovan said. He added that the Commission for Polish Relief, national administrative and distributing agency for Polish relief, had sent him the following official statement:

"As to work inside Poland, we now have agreements with the German Government assuring full protection for relief supplies and providing for the distribution of these supplies inside Poland under American supervision. We also have made appropriate arrangements with the British Government for the passage of relief supplies to be used inside Poland through the British blockade."

Bolivia Under Partial Martial Law After Quelling Revolt of Fusileers

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 26 (AP) —The Bolivian Government today declared a nation-wide state of siege (a form of martial law) after an early morning revolt by a regiment of fusileers had been put down as the rebels were marching on the Government Palace.

The Government said that military forces under Gen. Antenor Ichazo, Chief of the Army General Staff, had ended the revolt by halting the marching rebels.

Official accounts asserted that the majority of the rebelling regiment was under arrest in barracks, but informed persons said a number of rebel soldiers had escaped with several tanks.

Gen. Enrique Penaranda, former head of the Army, was victorious in the election of March 10 and is scheduled to assume office April 16.

Provisional President Carlos Quintanilla ordered General Icazo, Army Chief of Staff, to inspect all military units. General Icazo reported that all elements of the Army, totaling about 30,000, except part of the carabinero and the Federal Guard, were loyal to the Government.

General Penaranda was the only Government-recognized candidate in the recent election and polled more than 70 per cent of the votes. Others were split between José Antonio Arce and Gen. Bernardino Bilbao Rioja.

The Government declared the election was intended to restore constitutional government to Bolivia. Provisional President Quintanilla established the present regime last Aug. 23 after Dictator-President German Busch had passed on after a supposed self-inflicted bullet shot.

Señor Bush had suspended portions of the Constitution; Señor Quintanilla restored some parts and ordered the election to complete the process.

Power Authority In New York Upheld

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26 (AP)—New York's Assembly rejected today a bill designed to suspend operation of the nine-year-old State Power Authority, described by a Republican as "just a propaganda agency for the St. Lawrence Seaway."

The vote, crossing party lines, was 48 ayes to 77 noes. Seventy-six votes are necessary for passage. The 1940-41 State budget provides for an $80,000 appropriation for the Authority.

Roosevelts Re-elected

HYDE PARK, N. Y., March 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt was re-elected Senior Warden of St. James Episcopal Church by the parish yesterday. Among Vestrymen re-elected was James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son.

Sharecroppers Find Security Farming New Land in Midwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST PRAIRIE, Mo.—Rough log huts rising here and there on a 2,000-acre tract of cut-over timber land in the Birds Point-New Madrid spillway along the Mississippi near here stand as symbols of a modern pioneer movement.

There are only about 50 of these negro former tenant farmers taking part so far in what is called "The Christian Era" project, a private, semi-co-operative venture, but its social significance is measured by its force as an example of what faith, hard work and determination can do.

These hardy farmers, forced from their homes by the economic wave that has hit the whole farming system, especially in the South, instead of waiting for help from the Government, have rolled up their sleeves and set at a task which parallels in many respects what the frontiersmen did here a century ago. They are building rude shelters and clearing the land for spring plowing. It's tough work. They are more or less isolated. There are no conveniences. But it spells freedom and security.

Is Virgin Farmland

The Government, it should be said, in marking out this area for a flood spillway condemned the land and paid the owners flowage rights, supposedly compensating the owners for damage.

Those 50 members of "The Christian Era" project are settling on land which for the most part has never been farmed. It is rich, and after the trees and stumps are out will grow good crops.

The idea for a private resettlement colony on the timber land came from a group of men headed by H. S. Roberts and E. C. Davis, of East Prairie, who had been inspired by similar Government projects in Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas. The land was purchased for $10 an acre, with 10 per cent down, the balance to be paid over a period of 10 years. The community will be operated on a semi-co-operative basis but individual members will eventually own their own plots of land. Meanwhile all is under the supervision of a board of trustees.

Development in Arkansas

Meanwhile in Arkansas in scattered and isolated sections, on a similar kind of cut-over land, other former sharecroppers are busy. They have taken over, under homesteading agreements, land held by the State for taxes, or never taken over from the State for homesteading. A score or so of sharecroppers seized the opportunity and, like those up in Missouri, are cutting out a new life.

In Memphis, Tenn., at the headquarters of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, it was said that more than 300 members of the union in just that one "bootheel" section up in Missouri, had eviction notices this spring.

Sweeping Exemptions In Hours Law Sought

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Wage-Hour officials have received a sweeping proposal to exempt from Wage-Hour Law coverage clerical and office help regularly employed on a salary basis with paid vacations and necessary leaves of absence.

It was submitted, they said today, by the Southern States Industrial Council for consideration at a hearing April 10 on proposed changes in exemption regulations sought by the wholesale distributive trades.

The American Retail Federation, composed of retail associations covering about 200,000 stores, submitted a proposed new definition of the term "executive employee" to take such persons as assistant buyers out from under the overtime pay requirements of the law.

The Federation proposed that an executive employee be defined broadly as one entrusted with responsibility as to how and when he performs his work, or one who requires special financial, merchandising or other technical and non-manual skill for his job.

Proposed changes in Wage-Hour definitions also were submitted by the Council of National Wholesale Associations, which experts on the Law believe would exempt such groups as route delivery men.

N. Y. Teachers' Pay Cut On Legislative Calendar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26—Educational questions had first place on legislative calendars here today following introduction of a bill to enable New York City to cut its budgetary expenses by clipping the pay of teachers and other school employees, and passage of resolutions calling for an inquiry into the educational system of New York City and for abrogation of the appointment of Bertrand Russell as a Professor at New York City College.

Republican leaders introduced the teachers' pay cut bill in the Assembly yesterday, permitting the paring of pay up to 10 per cent for all New York City educational employees getting more than $5,000 a year, the amount of the cut being left to the discretion of the City Board of Education. In making the cut applicable to all employees, the measure hits again at administrative workers, for whom a separate pay cut bill had previously been passed, only to be vetoed by the Governor.

The bill also provides that the Board of Education have the right to take away all or part of the last increase in pay teachers and educational workers earning less than $5,000 yearly receive under general mandatory teacher salary increase legislation passed in 1930.

$5,000,000 Saving Estimated

At the same time, a measure has been proposed in the Assembly for abolition of the State Transit Commission or a shifting of its expenses to the State budget.

Republicans estimate that these measures would save New York City $5,000,000—a sum equal to the amount taken away from the City by State assumption of the revenues from the bank tax and the $1,000,000 the City will lose through State cuts in aid for education.

The majority party took its stand on pay-cut legislation, despite a message from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday in which he recommended that $3,500,000 of New York City's home relief revenue surplus be used, by permission of the Legislature, for old-age pensions, lessening the City's budget by the same amount.

Investigation Proposed

Senator John J. Dunnigan, Minority Leader, introduced the resolution calling for a sweeping investigation of the educational system in New York City, proposing that a 10-man joint legislative committee be set up with a $50,000 appropriation. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee and followed passage of a resolution putting the Senate on record in protest against the appointment of Mr. Russell to the faculty of the College of the City of New York.

The resolution called for the joint legislative committee "to make a thorough study and investigation of any and all persons, and methods of appointment of such persons holding positions in the supervising, teaching, custodian, and administrative staffs; to carefully inquire into the extent to which subversive activities have been permitted to be carried on in the schools and colleges of such public school system; the extent to which the legal obligation to teach patriotism and proper civic training has been ignored; to investigate any abuses of academic freedom in which coercive methods have been used to force the resignation of outstanding educators in the colleges of higher learning; to inquire into the practices and activities of the municipal Civil Service Commission in conducting examinations, promulgating lists, certifying many appointments to positions under the supervision of said Board of Education and Board of Higher Education."

The resolution calling for rescinding of the appointment of Mr. Russell was adopted by the Senate with only one dissenting vote on the ground that the English writer and philosopher was "an advocate of barnyard morality" and "utterly unfit" to act as an instructor.

Republican moves to shift the burden of the Transit Commission from the budget of New York City took shape in two bills. The Governor has already vetoed a bill transferring the cost of the Commission from the City to the State and the majority party hopes will approve one of the measures they now advance.

Would Abolish Commission

The first would abolish the Commission, transfer its functions after unification of the City's rapid transit lines to the Public Service Commission, and appropriate an additional $500,000 for the latter body, which would have the right to take over whatever members of the transit body and employees it wanted to.

The second bill would continue the Transit Commission, but make its budget subject to control by the City Board of Estimate like any other city agency.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City was said to favor the teachers' pay cut bill and the Transit Commission revamping proposals.

Meanwhile the Assembly Rules Committee reported out the bill to abolish the State Power Authority providing that activities of the Authority be suspended from July next until "restored by law hereafter enacted."

Governor Lehman is expected to veto the measure, which will automatically continue the Authority.

Unions Found Liable Under Antitrust Law Provisions

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Justice Peyton Gordon of the Federal District Court ruled today that labor unions were subject to criminal conspiracy prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Dismissing a demurrer by which American Federation of Labor teamster union officials sought to be excluded from prosecution on an indictment charging restraint of trade in a jurisdictional dispute, Justice Gordon said:

"The (Justice Department) allegation as to the prevention by threat of force and by force, of delivery of concrete in 'mixer trucks' not operated by members of the defendant union, to various construction projects within this district shows a direct, unreasonable and unlawful restraint of trade and commerce in this district."

The Justice Department, in obtaining indictments, charged that the defendants tried to induce companies operating the mixer trucks to employ members of the Teamsters' Union rather than of the Engineers' Union; coerced the companies to break contracts with the engineers; coerced drivers to resign from the engineers' local and join the teamsters; called strikes and otherwise acted with a view to stopping construction work.

Justice Gordon's ruling was taken by government attorneys as an important victory in their anti-trust campaign in the building industry.

Defendants whose demurrer was overruled are the Teamsters' Local 639, a representative of the International Brotherhood, and four officers of the local.

Counsel for the Union sought to have the indictment thrown out on the grounds that it did not charge any offense prohibited by law, and that the acts charged to the union were expressly exempt from the federal antitrust statutes.

Justice Gordon, in giving the defense 20 days in which to plead to the indictments, declared that the Clayton Act "does not give and was not intended to give to labor organizations a blanket exemption from the operation of the antitrust laws."

(The Clayton Act was passed as an amendment to the Sherman Anti-trust Act to provide a specific exemption for labor unions in carrying out the legitimate objects of trade unions.)

The indictment returned last October, in a criminal case proceeding, charged the Teamsters' Union and officials with entering into a conspiracy to compel three concrete companies to replace concrete mixer truck drivers with members of the Teamsters' Union. The indictment alleged that at that time the companies were under contract to hire members of the Operating Engineers' Union, also an A. F. of L. affiliate.

Reynaud Press War Action

PARIS, March 26 (AP) — Paul Reynaud, France's new Premier, told his countrymen today that France's one great duty now was "to make war."

In his first address to his countrymen since he succeeded Edouard Daladier at the head of the country last week, M. Reynaud thus broadly hinted that the Republic planned immediate and large-scale action against Germany.

He acknowledged that for a time France had faced a political "crisis," of which he said Germany had sought to make full use in propaganda. But now, he declared, the country was strong and united.

The Premier accused Adolf Hitler of "trying to start trouble in the Balkans."

"The duty of the French Government," he went on, "is to put every man at his post—and this duty is being done."

Restating France's position that Germany bore the responsibility for starting the war, he recalled Herr Hitler's march into the Rhineland, his absorption of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and part of Poland.

Then he went on:

"Shall we allow the enemy to be strengthened by these conquests so that liberty will disappear?

"The duty of the French Government is clear to make war."

Turning then to the military situation, M. Reynaud said:

"France, many times in the past, has been taken by surprise and invaded. But this time France is not taken by surprise."

The Premier's speech was broadcast to the United States over WJZ-NBC.

"Let us think of the great task we have in the field of armament. Napoleon accomplished his task with only 600,000 men and only one type of man.

"Today we have an immense supply of war materials unknown in those times. Also we must live behind the lines. . . . Everywhere we need men and work. Everyone must work.

"The duty of the French Government is to put every man at his post and this duty is being done," M. Reynaud said.

"Yes, this war is hard and will be hard. But we must work hard and we must suffer.

"Don't feel, French people, that I don't realize the great sacrifices that I impose upon you."

But hard work and hard fighting, he said, "will win this war."

"And before the military victory the diplomatic victory must be won. This diplomatic victory will bring about the military victory."

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Adult Education in Some Form Available to All

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

We, Too, 'Joined a Class,' and Also Started a Local Choral Group

We Glow With Pride When the Basses Master a Few Difficult Bars. Our Music Library Grows Apace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

It must be a joy to awaken a response in so many hearts! Like Mrs. E. B. O. (Education Page, February 6), I "went right out and entered a class." It presented a study of our civil liberties and was promoted by the League of Women Voters. The principles learned there enlighten everything I read, for we considered first, the historical development of our civil liberties including our English inheritance, the operation of the Dies committee, the recent confusion in the Jersey City government, proposed legislation aiming to control espionage, and the threat to civil liberties everywhere when a state of war exists. Just to have been introduced to John Stuart Mill's essay on "Liberty" would have made the course worthwhile without any of the rest. At the age of forty, as at any age, it is a satisfaction to fill in the loopholes which earlier "formal" education apparently left open.

Informal and Homelike

Another enriching experience in adult education which my husband and I discovered together was an evening class in a near-by metropolis in choral singing. We began that five years ago, and today as an indirect result, we are managing a local Choral Club in our country neighborhood which attracts forty members to evening meetings every other week. They assemble from five adjoining townships to meet for this purpose. It has been wonderfully successful in giving teachers, lawyers, housewives, farmers and business men a common interest and a basis for genuine friendliness.

Our conductor is a teacher of voice, remarkable in his understanding and patience, his skill in detecting our errors and his ability to interest beginners as well as those who have had considerable choral experience. Since he comes some distance by train, it has been possible to arrange for him to dine in turn at the different members' homes before the meetings, to give expression to our feeling of friendliness and sociability. Meetings are held wherever a member has a living room large enough to hold us all; and other members contribute light refreshments with which we close our meeting.

Musical Evenings

Our musical library is increasing through the years. Each member owns his own copy of Davidson and Surette's "Home and Community Song Book" (E. C. Shirmer Music Co.), which is our standard source, but the sheet music is held by our club in common. Appended is a list of the music we have studied. The expenses of this music as well as the leader's fee have been met by a deposit of twenty-five cents by each member for each meeting.

Our enthusiasm is expressed by the glow of pride we all feel when the basses master a few difficult bars or when the sopranos take the high notes more easily than they have before or when we all realize that we are beginning to sing more nearly as our conductor has revealed to us that we can sing in order to interpret the music truly.

Our enthusiasm is also expressed by the regularity of attendance and by the rate at which charter members voluntarily interest new members in the club. None of us have any professional aspirations but we have found that these musical evenings give us something that nothing can replace.

For one thing, they supply us with a repertoire of folk songs and other songs suitable for home singing, so that our children respond to the interest we have in music. Daily, "as we go about household tasks," yes. And how it fills in the hours on a long motoring trip! Moreover, what enriched appreciation it gives of church services to be able to join as a family in part-singing of hymns: there is father's tenor, daughter sings a sweet soprano, while the son's alto comes clear and effortless as he practices so regularly in the school choir. Even the twins, unable to read as yet, let melody flow from them! With children in the family from four to fourteen, it is an equal joy to participate in the first Christmas carol, "Silent night, holy night," or the later, "The Heavens Are Telling the Glory of God." They are but manifestations of the same delight.

(Mrs.) E. H. W.

Pulling Chanteys, collected and arranged by Cecil Sharp:
Novello and Co., London
Set 1. Folk Songs, Ballads and Songs of Great Composers:
E. C. Shirmer Music Co.
How Lovely Is Thy Dwelling Place, Johannes Brahms:
B. F. Wood Music Co.
Wassail Song, arranged by Katherine K. Davis:
E. C. Shirmer Co.
Coventry Carol, arranged by Katherine K. Davis:
E. C. Shirmer Co.
The Holly and The Ivy, arranged by Geoffrey Shaw:
Novello and Co., London
Ave Maria, Arcadelt:
C. C. Birchard and Co.
King Herod and the Cock, collected and arranged by Cecil Sharp:
Novello and Co.
Czechoslovakian Dance Song, arranged by Charles F. Maney:
B. F. Wood Music Co.

Secretarial Training Is Often the One Open Sesame to the Vocational Field of One's Choice

"For young women, a secretarial career offers many possibilities. Secretarial training is to young women what engineering training is to young men—a definite vocational activity almost exclusively followed by them. The services of the private secretary or the secretarial assistant are invaluable in every field of activity. Commercial, industrial, financial, educational, religious, and governmental organizations employ young women secretaries in large numbers.

"Young women, unable to determine in advance the type of occupational activity of most interest to them, find secretarial training an aid in discovering occupational interests. Through secretarial training the average young woman, because of the demand for her services, can readily adjust herself, and, in the process, find the type of activity to which she is best suited." This quotation is from the catalogue of the Burdett College, a professional business school of college grade in Boston, Mass.

The men and women shown above are Burdett students. Do you know why business training is important? the difference between a stenographer and a private secretary? what a background of scholarship can do for a private secretary? These are some of the points of general interest worth considering in choosing a secretarial school.

Courses You Can Study at Home—Perhaps in the Garden

Almost Any Craft Can Be Self-Taught; and Landscape Design Is Jolly Study for Home Gardeners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Teaching Yourself by Correspondence
Seventh of eight Tuesday articles

In this series on teaching yourself by correspondence, we have touched upon the kinds of courses that are available for home study: some of the elements of good teaching, like enthusiasm, encouragement, confidence in the pupil, that cannot be passed along in a correspondence course; the need of self-discipline and an orderly plan of study and review; the value of enriching home study courses by all sorts of "extra curricular" activities, like making collections and scrapbooks, taking "field trips" to add experience, reading books, and all the many other ways familiar to the modern school and college.

Last week we spoke of taking courses "just for fun,"—courses that make for a richer leisure. Today we shall touch upon two other fields of possible home study in the same class, namely crafts and horticulture or landscape design.

A girl came into my office this morning with a home study catalogue of one of the great American universities open to the list of courses. "Look what you can take!" she exclaimed in delight, and pointed to the section on ancient and modern languages—Sanscrit, Hebrew, Greek. "It makes you want to take Egyptian," she laughed.

That in itself is something. It is exciting just to know that you actually could take Egyptian. It not only breaks down any sense of limitation that the world of learning is inaccessible; but opens up the present possibility that, given the time and the purposeful desire, you really can learn anything you set out to learn. This is one of the values of home study. The point of view the home-study student has concerning himself is likely to be a wholesome one, making for unfoldment.

Courses in handicrafts are likely to be short-term ones taken with a teacher at some handicraft school. If you wish to study one of the handicrafts at home, however, there are self-teaching manuals. Craft centers handling craft supplies usually sell these also. If you can teach yourself to follow directions you can teach yourself in this way. Again, add to the actual mastery of the craft itself, an enriched background of the field.

Leathercraft? You can make all sorts of objects like book covers, belts, purses, key cases, and even gloves and tooled book-bindings. For beginners and for more advanced students there are "how-to-do-it" books. Puppetry: A self-instruction book is available with supplies for making one puppet. After that—why not a theater. You may even combine two courses: one, self-planned, on puppetry with your manual, and the other a regular correspondence course on the drama, and eventually write your own marionette plays and stage them.

Weaving can be self-taught by means of books. And the possibilities for adding background are manifold. The whole study of textiles—their history, the native patterns, developed by different peoples (Swedish, American Indian, Lithuanian), the technique of color and the field of native costume—these are worth exploring while teaching oneself to weave. Metalcraft can also be self-taught by means of instruction manuals. And so on, down the line. Whether you are interested in rug making, block printing, pottery, modeling, wood carving, bookbinding, basketry, or anything else in the craft line, you can teach yourself and have a lot of fun doing it.

In quite another field, but one which has great possibilities for enriching one's leisure and even opening up possible career interests, is the home study course in horticulture or landscape design. If you own your own home this field, too seldom entered by the home-study student, not only is fun but can save you money by making you an informed workman on your own home grounds. Of course, if you live on a farm or are interested in farming, you will probably make your contacts through the state agricultural college. In some states—Wisconsin and Illinois are the ones I know the most about—remarkable opportunities are offered along may lines of agricultural home study.

I myself once took a course in Landscape Design, and while I have used the latter parts of the course, covering landscape construction and superintendence, mapping and field work, land subdivision and park work, I was very much interested even in this section of the study. The first half of the course, however, was invaluable to me as a home owner and gardener. I should think that anyone interested in learning more about plant materials, laying out garden borders, planning the home ground might enjoy taking such a course. You can, of course, read a lot of garden books. But the advantage of a regular course is the fact that the lessons, worked out in question-and-answer form, have to be sent in for comment, and diagrams and planting lists have to be drawn up and submitted.

A fascinating kit came when I signed for that course in landscape, and to this day, some six years afterward, I refer to it. It contains texts illustrated in color, and blueprint designs of gardens, parks, pools, land-subdivisions, etc. People's gardens with the arrival of that course immediately became additional textbooks for me. I hung over fences and walls studying design. I collected specimens of trees and plants and took them home for study. The upright or horizontal lines of trees became important to me as did the "design" of foliage. I planned and replanned vegetable plots for a succession of good things to eat. I plotted a season of successive blooming for my friends' side-yard borders. I advised people on evergreen planting. And I pored over nursery catalogues by the hour.

Then, too, if you have your own grounds to work with, there comes the thrill of designing that rock garden and actually setting in the rocks so that the moisture will seep back into the ground, or of envisioning a group of flowering shrubs in a certain corner, chosen for long-season successive bloom, and putting in a few one year and others the next, according to your new-won knowledge. Or making a five-year plan for your home grounds and following your own blue print in the succeeding years.

Aside from the sheer fun of it, and it is fun, I have known people who studied courses like this and served friends and neighbors at a small fee as regular consultants. Sometimes a home owner is glad of landscape advice but doesn't want to hire a regular landscape architect for his modest place. I know, too, of nursery employees who have taken home study landscape courses and improved their job equipment by adding landscape consultant service to their horticultural activities—at a higher vage.

But most of all, I think, for the average person, such courses are worth looking into for the sake of enriching one's leisure. They can add to one's enjoyment of home.

M. J. T.

Sharing Job Experiences May Help Others

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Various ones of you often say it is helpful to hear from others concerning their job experience. We are always glad to turn a portion or all of the meeting over to a discussion of this subject, for solving employment problems is an important activity for most young people. Today Miss D. L. H. contributes a word.—Chairman.

* * *

Ohio

Dear Editor:

It is very interesting to me to be able to talk to people who have become successful in the business world. I like to hear about their work, how they obtained their positions—did the positions develop through "pull," or were they gotten through personal application. Let's have some discussion on our jobs, what we have found to be of invaluable aid to us, etc. I am sure we can help many people who will be graduating from schools and are wondering what comes next.

When I graduated from high school three years ago I didn't want to accept a position that was open to me because the salary was very small. I told the person at the school employment agency about this, and she immediately answered: "Now, after all—you haven't had any experience. Even though the salary is small and there is not much chance for advancement at this firm, wouldn't it be a good idea to accept the position anyhow, and get some experience? Then it will be time enough to start thinking about salary and advancement." I took the job.

Since then I have had three positions. Two of them were temporary, but I kept in mind the fact that I needed more experience—that eventually the time would come when there would be a good position offered me. Each of the four positions was a step higher in advancement, and salary. At each job I was able to add a few things more to the knowledge that had been gained in the previous companies.

The time did eventually come and a good position was offered me. The company is very large and there is no limit to the advancement one can make.

I have learned that one must be enthusiastic about one's occupation if one wants to succeed. Be interested in what's going on; keep trying to find out what "makes the wheels go 'round"; try to anticipate the needs of the people about you; and keep looking for something new to be accomplished or learned. Then the job is no longer a task that needs to be performed, but something to look forward to.

I don't intend this as a success story. But I am hoping that it will help someone. I would welcome any letters that are written to me and also a lot more discussion by other Round Table members on this subject. (Miss) D. L. H.

* * *

Nine Young Girls
New York

Dear Chairman:

Some time ago I received the idea and the inspiration through your column to start a Monitor club with a group of young girls I know. The first meeting was organized at my home, when we elected a president and secretary. Once a month we meet at one another's homes.

Of course the object of the club is to become better acquainted with The Christian Science Monitor, and to be more Monitor-minded in every way. I have learned that if one has time to read the Monitor every day from cover to cover, they may consider themself well read. As yet, I may not claim that title.

The children are around the age of twelve. It is amazing to see the wealth of material they have brought in.

Fortunately, to relate, each of the girls is studying the piano. At the close of each meeting, several of them entertain us with a piano selection.

One mother invited the entire class and teacher to her home, one Friday night, and there surprised us with a turkey dinner, and games following. This same mother recently entered a year's subscription to the Monitor, since her daughter evinced so much interest and enthusiasm from the meetings.

May I add, humbly and gratefully, that as chairman of a P. T. A. Child Study Group, I have found the Monitor invaluable. I never have held a meeting without being well supplied with material from our paper.

Particularly, dear Chairman, would I at this time, mention how thrilled and grateful I am for the letters from England in this column. We certainly are spanning vast geographical distances and getting clearer views of our English-speaking brothers and sisters across the sea.

(Miss) H. B. K.

* * *

Boys and girls need more of you "older young people" who are interested to work and play with them, as Scout leaders, club advisers, and other active workers. Round Tablers can do a lot of good in this way. Perhaps you think you have no talent for leadership among younger folk; but you may find that you have a great deal. Some of you, after acting as helpers to the regular leader in, say, a Scout or boys' club or playground group, may find that it is after all your real vocation, and with some training may go into the field in earnest. It is a vocation rich in very real rewards, not so much in money, for the salaries are modest, but certainly in satisfactions.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Through the Editor's Window

A College Calendar of Chinese Courage

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you think you have problems in going to college in the good old U. S. A.," writes in effect an American student to his fellow students, in the Kenyon Collegian recently, "how would you like to be going to college in China?" And there followed a recital of problems financial and otherwise, of the Chinese student trying to live on his shrunken budget of unstabilized currency, his people perhaps refugees, his home entirely gone, and all the other things that are easily visualized by a newspaper reader these days.

Yet, not problems but courage seems to be the import of all these stories of refugee students. Accounts of them reach my office almost daily, about students from Central Europe as well as from China—and all have this message of dauntless courage.

* * *

In China are not only refugee students but "refugee" colleges. Lingnan classes moved from the campus in Canton to the campus of Hong Kong University; Hangchow, Soochow, and the University of Shanghai joined St. John's and carried on in the foreign concessions; West China Union University made room on its campus for three guest institutions (one of them the famous Ginling), and parts of two others; Hwa Nan moved to Yenping, 100 miles inland; the University of Nanking moved up river; Fukien moved to Shaowu, far inland, and Hua Chung moved not only once but twice. So the story could go on, the details of each easily elaborated into tales of inspiring courage; and this without the added stories of the way many of these colleges have opened their original campuses to relief work, parts of the faculty and student body in many cases remaining to care for refugee families.

As I drove along the Charles River today in the brilliant sunshine, and passed the great pile of safe and beautiful buildings that say Harvard, I thought of a letter in the April issue of Asia, which I read last night. "War-Time Colleges Carry On," is the title, and it was written by a teacher of short story writing, modern essays, and similar courses in Ming Tung University.

Crowded into various floors of some of Shanghai's huge old red brick houses, parts of which were given over to tenement camping grounds for refugee families, are numbers of refugee educational institutions. At the time that letter was written, "fifty universities, more than two hundred middle schools, and primary schools without number," had crowded into Shanghai, with classes in all sorts of odd corners, not even college sports omitted.

* * *

A vivid account of searching for the office of Ming Tung is given. Passing through halls crowded with pots, kettles, wash basins, bundles and boxes, and filled with refugee campers, women and children, this teacher first stumbled into an office, normal, busy. But no, it was the Wang Ho Middle School! So on up the stairs, past the mahjong games, past the cots, and busy refugees, past the lines of washing.

"On I went, nevertheless, without a blink, up to the third floor," the account continues, "where I opened a door to a flood of warmth and sunshine and books and files. There at their desks in two adjoining rooms sat the dean, the business manager, and several of my Ming Tung colleagues and friends of ten years' standing. Scrolls hung on the walls, plants bloomed in the south windows, typewriters clicked, the telephone rang, tea was passed. We settled the change of program I wished to make, discussed our respective families, and for one poignant moment I could imagine us back on the campus in our beautiful main building, the one I told you of that has wells and pillars still standing but no roof or floors."

The latter part of the article is written some months later. It closes with a description of commencement last June, a joint commencement of all the East China Christian Colleges and Universities. I wish I could take space to quote it all to you. Some of you will perhaps read it in the April Asia yourself. I give you but a part of it, and do not find it in my heart to add a word:

* * *

"We met in the Grand Moving Picture Theater, and at first, standing in the sizzling hot lobby in scratchy garbardines and mortar boards, many must have felt as I did—why go through this medieval western farce in an Oriental country at war? But . . . as the long colorful academic procession filed up to the platform . . . and as we sat under the satin banners of the five schools and looked over the sea of Chinese faces, the groups of American friends, the rows of students in their caps and gowns—and they looked back at us in mutual compassion and respect, each seeing the other surrounded by war and death and destruction, yet carrying on our work, and preserving this social tradition, as such forms must be preserved in time of stress—the same old lump choked our throats, the lump that always rises at the sight of those who play the game of life with grace or fortitude.

"As the exercises proceeded, through the singing of the national anthem, the invocation, the address, and as the candidates rose in groups to be presented separately by their deans and as the degrees were conferred by the presidents, now in Chinese, now in English, the perfunctory ceremony somehow became a poignantly dramatic spectacle. The stern, dark pageantry of national danger, family loss, personal privation and uncertainty and the enduring tones of sacrifice, co-operation, determination, patience, hope, enriched the scene. It was a demonstration of man's spiritual right to rise above and ignore the impermanent vicissitudes of this mortal existence. Other eyes than mine were wet, I am sure."

A Tuesday Column

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

WRITE
for Lower School Catalog
Children are accepted in the Boarding Department at the age of 12.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

DAYCROFT
Extracurricular Activities
Football, Baseball, Basketball, Field Hockey, Skating, Swimming, Dramatics, Music, Art, Riding, Skiing
Well rounded cultural and athletic program
55 minutes from New York
Noroton Hill — Stamford, Conn.
New York Office—Tel. Plaza 8-3133
Est. 1928

See also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of Schools

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States

The Peterborough Players
Professional Summer Theatre
Stearns Farm Peterborough, N. H.
APPRENTICES NOW ENROLLING
Sponsors:
Maria Ouspenskaya, Barrett H. Clark, Padraic Colum, Carl Carmer, Lawrence Tibbett, Richard Burton, Ruth St. Denis, Ina Claire
For information: Edith Bond Stearns, Hotel Sevilla, 117 West 58th St., New York City

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost institution for dramatic training.
Spring term begins April 1st
Catalog from Secretary, Room 256
Carnegie Hall, New York

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
Esher, Surrey
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
NEUTRAL AREA
NORMAL CONDITIONS
APPROVED AIR RAID SHELTER
Tel. Esher 810

Succeed in Landscaping
Send for FREE book on landscape training.
Full details about this profitable career for men or women. Study at home in leisure time. Successful graduates receive large fees. Pleasant work; initiative rewarded. Write today, giving age and occupation.
American Landscape School
6205 Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Ia.

A "Double A" Publication
PARLIAMENTARY RULES Simplified
Reprints 18 articles from Monitor. Reduces parliamentary procedure to fundamentals and explains reasons, making rules easier to understand. Invaluable to church officers. From local "Double A" agents or direct; $1 plus 5c postage.
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
53 W. Jackson Boulevard, Dept. 436, Chicago

NOW LEARN A NEW LANGUAGE
in your own home quickly, easily, correctly by the world-famous LINGUAPHONE Method. Endorsed by thousands of students, schools and colleges.
SEND FOR FREE BOOK
LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
17 RCA Building New York City

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on the
Children's and Young Folks' Pages Each
MONDAY and THURSDAY

Learn to play piano
by the method Lee Sims used to teach himself

LEE SIMS

"If I could only play the piano!" How many times one hears that desire expressed. Have you ever spent so much as fifteen minutes at a piano trying to pick out a tune? Then you know what Lee Sims went through in teaching himself to play so well that he is one of the outstanding composers and pianists of the rising American school.

You, too, can teach yourself to play!

Wholly self-taught, he is completely sympathetic with the novice's problem. Sensing from his own experience the need for a home-study course in piano, he has spent the past nine years working patiently and sincerely to produce "Modern Piano." It is not a "learn-to-play-by-ear" outline. It is a method designed to teach piano correctly and in the simplest possible form. Mr. Sims solved these musical problems for himself, now "Modern Piano" solves them for you.

Acclaimed by America's foremost living authorities:

"I have looked over 'Modern Piano' rather carefully . . . anyone who is willing to work at this course should be able to teach himself to read and play the piano." — DEEMS TAYLOR.

"I think Lee Sims' book an intensely informative and useful work for teachers as well as novices." — LEONARD LIEBLING, Editor-in-Chief, Musical Courier.

John Erskine
Raymond Scott
Paul Whiteman
Rudy Vallee
Artie Shaw
Glenn Miller
Ferde Grofé

Complete testimonial letters of these authorities sent upon request.

Send No Money. Mail This Coupon Today

LEE SIMS PUBLICATIONS, INC., CSM-2
521 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:
Please send me "MODERN PIANO" by Lee Sims, for which I agree to pay the postman $2, and balance $1 monthly for three months . . . OR enclosed find $5 (check or money-order) in full payment.
NAME .....
STREET .....
CITY .....

Decorative Arts Antiques

All Desired Types In Sale of Early American Glass

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Blown-molded clear, greenish, covered jelly dish, about 4½ inches extreme height (No. 222), illustrated in Encyclopedia Britannica, plate 17.

Early South Jersey clear light-blue creamer, 4 inches high, extremely rare in its small size and color. Fine example of this type of decoration.

This remarkable early blown and hand-molded candlestick in very pale aquamarine bubbly glass, attributed to South Jersey, stands 8¾ inches high, and was built up from four to six elements. (No. 209.)

Rare blown full-size-mold colored bottles: Left, brilliant green, pint size, possibly Keene product (No. 380). Center: Brilliant sapphire-blue Sandwich ribbed toilet bottle (No. 334). Right: Unique light-sapphire-blue cruet bottle, hexagonal with diamond diapering (No. 379). "The only one the writer has seen in this color."

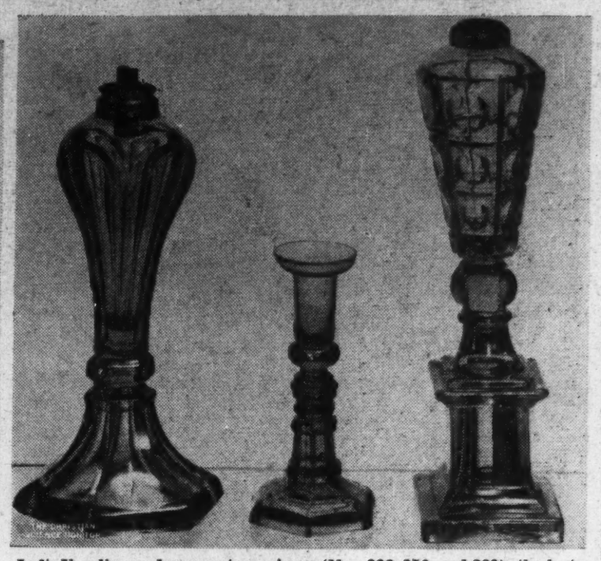
Rare opalescent peacock-blue pressed candlestick, 6¾ inches high (No. 44), and one of pair light-blue dolphin compotes with opalescent rims. Attributed to McKee Bros., Pittsburgh, in the 1860's. (No. 31.)

Small opalescent pressed vase, one of pair (No. 47), and lacy light blue Sandwich sugar bowl (No. 35).

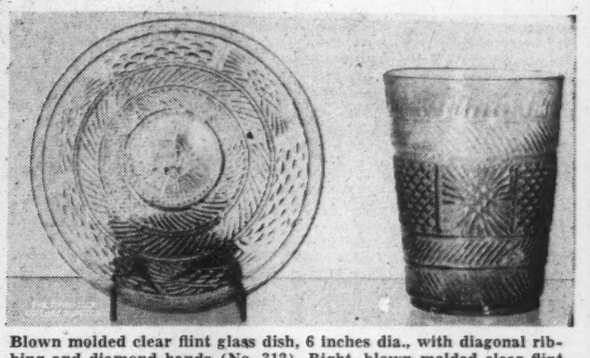
All Photos, Courtesy Parke-Bernet Galleries

Aquamarine lily-pad deep bowl, 3 inches high, attributed to Redford, N. Y. Fine example of N. Y. State pieces in South Jersey technique. All sale-catalog numbers appear thus—(No. 412).

"Magnificent" clear, flint-glass water pitcher, 7 inches high, blown in four-piece mold in simple Baroque design. (No. 333.) The handle is hollow, and blown. One of a pair, Sandwich clear, flint-glass, blown full-size mold decanters in arch and fern pattern, with snake medallion (No. 324); rare in this pattern.



Left: Vaseline and canary tone pieces (Nos. 286, 276, and 289), the last is 12¼ inches high and in a pair. Rare is the long blown socket in the candlestick, one of a pair. Very rare, too, is the lamp's combined base and font.



Blown molded clear flint glass dish, 6 inches dia., with diagonal ribbing and diamond bands (No. 312). Right, blown molded clear flint flip glass, 5 inches high, in pattern of diagonal bands, sunbursts, and diamond diapering. (No. 314.)

'America at Home'—In 1940 Fair

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

On May 11 the New York Fair, 1940, will open, and on this same day the new and extensive exposition of interior decorating materials and of model rooms and houses, will also throw open its doors. These exhibitions are to be called "America at Home," and in scope and organization they offer a new theme and a new purpose.

In what was called last year the Home Furnishings Building are being set up twelve rooms, done by specialists in the adaptation of architecture and interior arrangement to modern ways of living. Because these experts have been drawn from various sections of the United States, their room designs are planned to dramatize regional styles and social habits.

Furthermore, the products of mass manufacture will in some cases be complemented by the personalized crafts of handiworkers, as these are diversely practiced in the widely separated territories, inspired by what nature, industry and social life suggest.

Specialists, too, are re-designing and re-decorating the group of fifteen houses which will continue this year to be called The Town of Tomorrow.

H. J. K.

Early American Glass In All Esteemed Varieties

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

A brilliant panorama of glass-makers' achievements in the north-eastern states up to a century ago, is to be seen in the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57th St., New York, where the collection of Frederick G. Gaston is being shown up to the time of its public sale on the afternoons of March 28 and 29. Not only is the quality of all the objects so notably high as to give this American glass collection distinction, but its scope includes examples of all types and sources now thought important. In point of time, these begin with the South Jersey types, springing from the glass-house the Wistars started there in 1740. These are heavy objects, shaped wholly by hand and without molds, overlaid with "lily-pad" decoration, and known to be the spare time work of employees whose plants made only window glass and bottles. But workmen were allowed to make what they liked for families or friends, from the liquid metal left in the furnaces at the day's end. An aquamarine deep bowl and a blue creamer shown in the above group belong to this class, known as South Jersey type, but made also in New York.

Another early American glass type of major importance came from the enterprise founded by Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel, also a German, whose goal was the making of table ware equal to the best importations. It appears that the finest produced in the colonies before the Revolution came from his plant, which was lost to creditors in 1774, and the works closed. His skilled workmen, many of whom he had brought from Europe, scattered and found employment where they could, so introducing expert methods into many modest glass works in states surrounding Pennsylvania. Mixers and blowers together possessed techniques necessary, and their dispersion from Mannheim accounts for spread of the Stiegel tradition and the difficulty of distinguishing actual Stiegel pieces from those made elsewhere a few years later. A covered sugar bowl here suggests the character of much thin, blown-molded glass in the Gaston sale, that is said to be in the Stiegel tradition, as the examples first mentioned are by the same course of events in the South Jersey tradition.

We quote the following extracts from the introduction to the Gaston sale catalogue which has been compiled under the scholarly direction of Miss Helen McKearin.

Mid-Western Glass

"The turn of the century (1800) saw the beginning of our glass industry in the Mid-West. Among the first glass houses to be established to meet the needs of a fast expanding population were those at New Geneva, founded in 1797 by Albert Gallatin and skilled glass men from the east, and of O'Hara and Craig in Pittsburgh. Some of the early houses failed after a brief existence, others prospered and expanded. As in the east, the majority were window and bottle glass houses but, in that pioneer country, a limited amount of household utensils undoubtedly were blown to meet local needs.

"While many of the articles were hand-blown pieces, others were molded in patterns. And because the glass was produced largely by former craftsmen from the Stiegel and Amelung works, as well as by other blowers trained here and abroad in the same technique, there was a marked continuation of the Stiegel decorative technique, particularly in the use of the pattern-mold. . . .

(This means a mold much smaller than the finished piece, into which the hot glass is blown in the early stages of making a piece. As it is expanded by further blowing, the pattern given by the mold remains, much enlarged and softened in its appearance. Examples of this are: at top left in this group; two at bottom right; the "Stiegel Type" sugar bowl.)

Blown Three-Mold Glass

"'Blown Three-Mold,' is a milestone in the history of American glass design. So far as we now know, it was the first commercial tableware blown in full-size molds; and was an independent, perhaps the first, American contribution to glass patterns in molded tableware. This glass made its appearance about 1820 and was a distinctive American product for many years, probably until about 1840.

"There is no doubt but that it was inspired by the expensive and fashionable imported Irish and English blown glass with wheel-cut designs. So it was probably to provide an inexpensive article similar to the imported wares, and perhaps also in the hope of competing more successfully with foreign rival plants, that our ingenious glass manufacturers devised a means of simulating the cut glass by adapting its patterns to blown glass, through the medium of the full-size mold. However, though prompted by commercial expediency, they did not stop with the mere imitation of a few cut patterns; they created many of their own so that actually a new type of pattern ware was evolved. . . .

Lacy Glass and Other Early Pressed Glass

"If Blown Three-Mold was the first independent American design in molded tableware, Lacy glass was the second. It was an entirely new type of American glass, made possible by the perfecting of the pressing machine in the late 1820s. And while the artistry passed from the glass blowers to the mold designers and makers, the results in economical production and beauty of pattern justified the means.

"Many forms were quite original, and the beautiful patterns in almost infinite variety were so designed as to enhance the metal's potentialities for brilliancy. Lacy may have been inspired by the desire to outshine cut class; but it was not, as is frequently intimated, an imitation of it. The intricacy and delicacy of most patterns could not possibly have been achieved by a cutter's wheel.

"For many years, every piece of Lacy, or other pressed glass, was automatically attributed to Sandwich. There is no doubt that Sandwich did produce quantities of Lacy glass. . . . However, it is known that several contemporary Mid-West factories produced similar glass. Considering the acknowledged high quality of their products in other types it hardly seems logical to infer that their pressed glass output was inferior to Sandwich production in this field. . . .

"Of almost equal importance in American glass design are the fine lamps, candlesticks, and vases. While vase forms have been made for centuries, few lamps with closed fonts fitted with wick burners, and comparatively few candlesticks, were made of glass before the advent of the pressing machine.

"Also, the early pressed lighting devices and vases were not made in one section but of two or more parts made separately and joined by a thin wafer of glass. This method, which made possible an almost unlimited variety of combinations of standards (bases) and tops and also of contrasting colors, was both economical and ingenious. As in the case of Lacy glass, undoubtedly all factories equipped to manufacture pressed glass on a large scale made lamps, candlesticks and vases. We know that the New England Glass Company and the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company were important producers in this field, and even used some of the same designs. Some of the New England Glass Company lamps can be identified by the total absence of mold marks on the plain upper portion of their fonts. . . ."

"Stiegel Type" sugar bowl in yellow-green, from Ohio. It is not in this sale, but appears here as an example once classed as Stiegel make, but now known to be identical in character, though from another and later source.

New Interiors Demonstrated

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The current House of Years, being shown by W. & J. Sloane, Fifth Avenue at 47th Street, is an abode keyed to contemporary living and none the less modern for being eclectic—bringing together in each room elements from various periods. It may be said, however, that on the whole it expresses favoritism for the 1900's, and in using Edwardian, Regency and Federal pieces, it so assimilates them as to create a total effect of liberal Victorianism.

A number of books have been published of late on how to read advantageously. Likewise, a good deal could be said on how to look at model rooms. They are often overwhelming in their complexity and elegance if viewed without an approach which knows how to exclude the elaborations superfluous in our own ways of living, and to bring into relief ideas which the individual visitor feels are applicable to her problems.

The average woman who wanders through these suites is not building a new home into which she can introduce rooms copied in toto from those displayed; nor can she radically rehabilitate her existing home. Therefore she needs to find here and there minor features that she herself can put to work to refresh and brighten her residence. The study of model rooms must be salted with imagination.

The current domicile at Sloane's is particularly suggestive in color harmonies and wall treatments. What a pleasant idea it is, for instance, to give the vestibule striking color contrasts, thus making it provocative and an invitation to what may lie beyond. The vestibule of the House of Years stands on a linoleum designed in a black and white chevron stripe. The walls and woodwork are painted smoke-blue and chairs are upholstered in raspberry leather. Altogether, there is a welcome in this gay vestibule. A specific suggestion, too, lies in painting walls and woodwork the same color, a plan several times carried out in this series of model apartments.

The idea of breaking up the four-square wall surfaces is no longer new, but it is interestingly expressed in the living-room. Here a magnificent eighteenth century lacquered screen in black and gold fills one wall, while the remaining walls are painted dusty white. The same idea could be carried out with a modest screen, which yet had decorative beauty.

Three of the library walls are painted cocoa, a color that serves to set off the book bindings without losing its own soft and suave identity. The fireplace wall is mirrored, and the space on each side is filled with tiers of five bookshelves. They frame the arrangement and warm the icy gleam of the mirror by the glowing color of the volumes. These colors are well integrated in the entire scheme of cocoa and beige, accented with pink upholstery and red mahogany furniture

Magenta, pale blue, white and eggshell compose a novel scheme for a dining room and one that is delightful. The magenta is used for the walls, but these are broken by four corner china cupboards painted white with tall blue palm trees.

Upstairs, a little boudoir sings out in color as bright as that of a canary bird. The walls are covered with padded leather in citron-yellow, stitched into a diamond pattern. The yellow is repeated in the woodwork and is enhanced by a white tufted carpet, a white rough-textured silk hanging, two crystal tables and several mirrors.

Two wall papers are unique, but suggest the opportunity provided by scenic papers to give companionability to a room, and dramatic interest. The "sitting room," as Victorian as its name, provides entertainment in the form of small scenes from nineteenth century life, framed in a swag and rope design and interspersed with truly Victorian gold medallions. The paper is exclusive with Sloane. Vermilion, mint-green, beige and eggshell, create an effect which would have been as much enjoyed by a company in that period as it is by us.

The decorator of this House of Years is Ross Stewart, but the closets and bathrooms were done by Helen L. Horton, and they are delectable in color and charm us with tricky touches.

PROTECTION from a NOZZLE

Certain fungous growths, scale insects and leaf-feeders (in the egg stage) can be destroyed by Dormant Spraying—if your diagnosis is correct and you know how, what and when to spray.

Let Bartlett help you gain the upper hand over these enemies of tree health and beauty. The years of research we have spent in perfecting this phase of our service guarantees efficiency . . . spells economy . . . assures results.

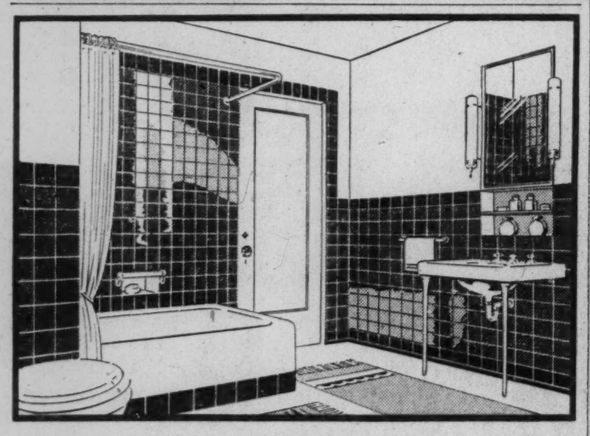
The Bartlett Representative will inspect your trees without charge or obligation. Phone him today. Our Service is available from Maine to the Carolinas. For literature write:

The F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co.
Laboratories & Experimental Grounds
STAMFORD, CONN.

BARTLETT TREE EXPERTS

FLOOR COVERINGS
for
HOMES, CHURCHES, HOTELS, INSTITUTIONS
Large stock and wide selection at right prices.
Sales arranged thru your dealer
GOTHAM CARPET CO.
515 Madison Ave. (53rd St.) New York

PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES · INC
30 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK
Now On Exhibition
Early American FURNITURE
American and English pewter, Staffordshire, Oriental Lowestoft and other porcelains
Oriental rugs
Collection of
KATHERINE COLE SMITH
Winchester, Mass.
Sold by order of the Executrix
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE 25 CENTS
Public Sale
March 28 at 2 p.m.
The Frederick K GASTON
Collection of
Early American GLASS
A superb, comprehensive collection of all the varieties coveted by collectors with many exceptionally rare and beautiful pieces
HAND-BLOWN AND PATTERN-MOLDED, BLOWN THREE-MOLD, SANDWICH LACY AND OTHER PRESSED VARIETIES
Illustrated Catalogue by Helen McKearin, $1
Edition Limited
Public Sale
March 29 and 30 at 2 p.m.
Sales Conducted by
H. H. PARKE • O. BERNET
H. E. RUSSELL, JR. • L. J. MARION



Give thought to your bathroom

Modern bathrooms are designed for comfort, convenience, and beauty. Everything in them, from bathtub to towel bars, is made attractive. There is no longer any excuse for an ugly bathroom.

If your bathroom is old-fashioned, why not replace the obsolete fixtures with new ones? Tile and fresh paint in the new colors will add much, too.

Competent workmen advertise their services in The Christian Science Monitor.

DEALERS IN PLUMBING FIXTURES ADVERTISE IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CEDAR FENCING AND SECTIONAL BUILDINGS

Plan early those improvements your garden or camp needs and get the most enjoyment from them.

All Walpole garden houses, camp cabins, fencing and garden furniture are built by expert New England craftsmen from specially selected, fully-seasoned native pine and cedar.

We are open week-ends to welcome visitors to our shop display. Write for circulars or Telephone Walpole 70.

WALPOLE WOODWORKERS
ROUTE 27, WALPOLE, MASS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. QUEEN MARY
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

British Farm Subsidies Price of Crop Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When Britain gave the farmer a temporary job to meet the country's sudden wartime needs in home food production, the farmer seized the opportunity to set a price—a permanent job.

And as the Government for the first time in nearly 26 years begins to realize forcefully the economic importance of agriculture at home, the farmer is beginning to see his "price" a little nearer fulfillment.

The "price" was mentioned and virtually accepted by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain recently when he stated that "British agriculture, which is now staging a revival in answer to vital wartime needs, shall not a second time be allowed to collapse," and he expressed the conviction that "prosperous agriculture is just as important for the country as prosperous industry."

Something Tangible Wanted

But although the Government has announced its recognition of the need for a permanent agricultural policy that will assure the British farmer a definite Government-supported position when the war is over, the farmer wants more concrete evidence that this will be the case.

And while a number of new benefits for farmers have been announced lately by the British Government, these piecemeal concessions are far from satisfying the growing demand for a bold and comprehensive agricultural policy.

A Parliamentary bill provides guaranteed wheat and oats prices to meet wartime costs, extra grants for drainage, extension of the subsidy for plowing up grassland, credit for a limited number of farmers and help for cottagers in buying fertilizers.

In addition it has been decided to postpone the calling-up for military service of 20-year-old agricultural workers. Those over 20 could already secure exemption under the reserved occupation schedule.

More Help Affirmed

The new bill has not received favorable comment in the press. Moreover disappointment with what is called the Government's "cheese-paring" land policy was forcefully expressed in the House of Commons when it debated the measure.

So clearly critical was the feeling from all sides of the House at one time that Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, intervened from the Government front bench to give an assurance on behalf of the War Cabinet that the bill by no means represented the full extent to which farming would be helped.

The Cabinet, he said, were determined to put all their weight into stimulating home food production. He promised that another bill would be introduced shortly to deal with agricultural wages. And here Sir Samuel touched on a key point of the farming problem. For it is widely recognized that as long as farm wages lag behind the general wage level, the drift from the land will continue and agriculture will be short of labor.

At present the minimum agricultural wage varies from county to county. It is as low as 32 shillings a week in some counties and only in a few is it as high as £2 a week.

On the whole the Commons saw more hope in Government promises of measures to come than it did in those contained in the bill. Expounder of the bill was Mr. John Colville, Secretary for Scotland, deputizing for Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Minister of Agriculture. He said that the new grants for drainage would cost the Government about £230,000; fertilizers for cottages would require about £1,000.

Interest Called Too High

Extension of the time limit for the £2 an acre subsidy for plowing up grassland was expected to increase the new acreage to 2,000,000 very soon, Mr. Colville said. He added that the plan to arrange credits for those who plowed up their land but could not afford to buy seed and other requisites would prove a welcome assistance to needier farmers. But the annual interest rate he announced of 5 per cent was strongly criticized by many M.P.'s as too high.

Mr. David Lloyd George, who at his country home at Churt, has turned many acres of virtually useless land into some of the most fertile fields in England, declared that it was impossible to expect farmers "to dig for victory with a pair of Treasury scissors." A real scheme of land drainage, he said, would cost £60,000,000.

Recalling his experiences as Premier during the World War, when at one period Britain had only six weeks stock of food, Mr. Lloyd George claimed that the Cabinet did not seem to realize the grave risk it was running in wartime by its "piffling" treatment of agriculture.

Other members pointed out that even counting the 2,000,000 acres of grass land soon to be plowed up, there would still be less arable land than in the last war.

But while many politicians are seriously concerned over what they claim to be a peacetime policy of land improvement instead of a vital drive to get every ounce of food out of the soil, the farmers are chiefly concerned with catching up with their work after one of the severest spells of weather experienced by this country in modern times.

Restrictions All Off

Since the war started the farmers have had all restrictions on food production removed, and the Government wants all they can grow and guarantees a fair price. Under the plowing-up scheme it was originally intended that only certain crops could be grown. There is now no restriction.

The Government has lately been indirectly benefitting farming at a cost of £1,000,000 a week through the scheme to keep prices down. Under this plan to prevent the spiral of rising prices and rising wages, the Government guarantees prices to the farmer, fixes the cost of food to the consumer and makes up the difference itself, which at the present rate will be about £50,000,000 in a year.

White House Egg Rollers Have Cool Time

Wide World

Annual Easter Event Attracts Thousands to Presidential Mansion

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Uncountable youngsters appeared on the south grounds of the White House Monday for the annual Easter egg roll despite sub-freezing weather. Photo shows Joan and Jane Seitz, of Maryland, cuddling in a basket like bunnies for warmth.

British District Leaders Prove Worth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Necessities of war have fostered the invention of an administrative experiment in Britain which experts believe may lead to its permanent establishment.

It is the establishment in 12 new regional "capitals" of 12 "Gauleiters," to borrow the German name for district leaders, with powers delegated from the Ministries of Whitehall.

The scheme was another "emergency measure," but its value in decentralizing authority and speeding up local government is becoming increasingly recognized.

Superimposed on the ordinary traditional machinery of local government, of Borough, District, and Parish Councils, the 12 regional rulers were planned a year ago and came into operation as soon as war was declared. In the event of devastating air raids or rupture of communications, these men are on hand to assume full executive powers of the central government in their assigned localities.

Important Role

The devastating air raids have not come, but the 12 Regional Defense Commissioners, as the "Gauleiters" are called, have already assumed advisory and supervisory powers which render them of considerable importance in the administrative scheme of things. They are not merely the local stewards of the Cabinet, they have charge of civilian defense; they coordinate the work of police in their regions; they supervise Air Raid Precautions services; they control the fire brigades in their areas; they operate an extensive intelligence service the reports of which regularly reach a central London headquarters by private wire; they are in constant touch with local opinion, acting as the eyes and ears of Whitehall and Downing Street.

Co-operation between the Commissioners and local Government authorities is steadily strengthening. The welcome given the Commissioners by local authorities is, indeed, one of the foremost reasons for expecting the regional system to be of importance in the peacetime evolution of the methods of Government. Main cause of local enthusiasm is that the system of decentralized authority has speeded up progress, eliminated many delays between local wishes and Whitehall action.

Decisions are Speeded

Important in this respect is the fact that the Treasury, to which all important and expensive local schemes have always had to be referred for comment, is now represented in the office of each regional Commissioner, and speedy decisions can be obtained on matters of expense.

But the Treasury is not the only Ministry to be represented in the 12 regions. Each Commissioner—who is himself under the Ministry of Home Security—has his "Cabinet", on which sit delegates from all Ministries concerned with civil defense.

The impetus which the regional decentralization idea has gained as a whole from the experiment of the 12 "Gauleiters" is reflected in the fact that road transport is also now controlled on a similar regional basis, that the Ministry of Supply has appointed its own Regional Commissioners to work alongside those of the Ministry of Home Security, that Trade Unions, quick to see the implications of regional activity, are establishing officially recognized regional union councils to make the voice of organized labor heard on questions affecting the interests of the various areas as separate units in the national industrial system.

Civil Defense

For the Regional Commissions of the Ministry of Home Security, civil defense is the main concern. Each has a War Room in his specially protected headquarters from where local air raid precautions units can be centrally controlled. Each is responsible for keeping the civilian defense system in his region in a state of continual preparedness and at maximum efficiency. During the winter when coal was short in many areas several of these Commissioners were called upon by local authorities to contact central departments of the Government. The Commissioners also advised on matters of education during the evacuation upheavals In such cases as these, it was shown that there is a growing tendency to regard the Commissioners as the general representatives of Whitehall rather than just the particular representatives of a single Ministry, responsible only for civilian defense.

Intelligence Survey

Another example of regionalism is seen in the intelligence service now in operation. Established originally merely to give London headquarters — bomb-proof and self-contained—a continuous word picture of what was happening should Germany bomb British towns, this phone and teleprinter service is already working. The "antennae" of the intelligence system are the wardens' posts at street corners in every locality, and these posts pass on any news to group centers, from where it is sent on to regional headquarters, and thence to the central office. At present the system is only of practical value along the East Coast but already in immediately reporting activities of aircraft and ships. planes brought down, ships attacked, and so on it is proving of very considerable importance. This intelligence service could obviously be used for other types of news as well and since it covers the whole country from street to street, village to village, it could render much service in letting the Government know just what is happening at any time anywhere, or even all the time everywhere.

Auto Monopoly Agreement Becomes Issue in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Extraordinary complications, including the resignation of a Minister, have followed the Commonwealth Government's conclusion of an agreement with Australian Consolidated Industries Limited, of Sydney, to grant it a virtual monopoly for five years of automobile manufacture in Australia, together with a bounty. The agreement has become a major issue of Federal politics.

The leader of the Labour Opposition, John Curtin, delivered the first blow by stating that shortly after the conclusion of the agreement with ACI, as it is called, John N. Lawson, then Minister for Customs, who had piloted through Parliament the bill for the payment of a bounty on automobile manufacture, had leased from W. J. Smith, general manager of ACI, a racehorse, which a few days later had won £300. Mr. Curtin said that though this lease had been canceled a few days later, such a transaction was improper.

The political storm finally became so intense that Mr. Lawson eased the situation by resigning but the situation is expected to remain critical when Parliament reassembles in April and the ACI agreement is up for further discussion.

U. S. Army Adopts Two New Weapons

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Adoption of two new artillery weapons of types widely used in the European war was announced March 23 by the War Department.

They are a mobile 90-millimeter anti-aircraft gun, larger and more powerful than the Army's existing standard three-inch weapon, and a 105-millimeter howitzer and carriage for the field artillery.

The 105-millimeter howitzer, described as "superior" to similar types of field artillery, will supplement the Army's 75-millimeter field gun. It has pneumatic tires, can be towed at high speeds and may be used either directly against tanks or for firing, by indirect sighting, against masked targets.

Both guns were designed and built by the Army's ordnance department.

Efficiency of the Army's new Garand rifle is in question in a controversy connected with national defense.

Critics contended that the Army is divided on the merits of the recently developed semi-automatic weapon as compared with those of the old Springfield, which it has been developed to replace.

Defenders of the Garand, who call it "the finest shoulder rifle in the world," deprecated reports that it had shown serious flaws under field conditions.

A congressional committee has been making a secret study of the Garand, named after its inventor, John Garand, of the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., but it was not until March 22 that a dispute about the rifle broke into the open.

The National Rifle Association touched it off with a magazine editorial stating that both the cavalry and the marines had found fault with Garands.

Some Suggestions for a Summer Garden

When ordering seeds for the garden this year, how about including some of the new annual double gaillardia? They withstand drought and hot weather, bloom profusely, and are excellent for cutting. The double gaillardia look something like scabiosia, with their heads of tiny quilled petals. Their colors, or course, are different, being on the reds and yellows, while scabiosa in addition to those colors include blues and more unusual tints.

There is, by the way, a deep purple scabiosa that is especially lovely. Here can be clearly seen the reason why scabiosa is sometimes called "pincushion flower," for the light-colored stamens stick up from the dark petals like tiny pins all over the flower head. All the scabiosa have a velvety quality to their petals which makes them a joy to raise. They are fine for cutting, too, and not hard to grow.

Last year someone gave me some new marigolds to try, dainty Signet Marigolds. They grew in a round ball of lacy foliage with blossoms like golden stars all over the bushes. They began blooming quite early (in the latitude of Massachusetts) and lasted until the frost came and were a joy every day.

Dahlias From Seed

Have you ever grown dahlias from seed? Give them sunshine and plenty of room to spread and you'll have, late in summer, small bushes with many, many lovely flowers. They are not usually choice enough to pinch off and force a few enormous blossoms, but they give you flowers in profusion which look well in the garden and are excellent for cutting.

One of the most fascinating families they are promoting nowadays is the zinnia family. There are dwarf Tom Thumb zinnias with bright button flowers, and fantasy zinnias with funny curly quilled petals in a splendid array of colors. There are Mexicana zinnias with colorful Mexican markings, and Navajo zinnias that resemble bits of pattern from an Indian blanket. There are zinnias big, and zinnias little, and some that look like cosmos and scabiosa combined, and others that look like coreopsis, and then, thank goodness, there are the good old-fashioned ordinary zinnias that are funny and stiff while growing, but which fit wonderfully with other cut flowers. All are easily grown and excellent for cutting.

Every year I like to try at least one unfamiliar annual. Last year it was crepis. It blossomed with tufts of pink flowers resembling double bachelor's buttons, and the seed pods were silky down like those of hawkweed. It enjoys being picked and lasts well in water.

Cape Marigold

Several years ago I tried Dimorphotheca (pronounced di-mor-fo-thee'-ca) Glistening White. It is commonly known as Cape Marigold and looks like a very white African daisy. The plants are low and spreading, seem to demand nothing as much as the sun, and give forth a profusion of snow-white blossoms all summer long.

Mexican poppy delighted me one year because of its lovely gray-green foliage which resembled holly leaves with a white midrib. There were prickles all over it, on the stem and leaves. The flowers didn't last more than a day, but they were an interesting experiment and added much to the annual garden.—E. S. P.

A Regular Tuesday Feature

Sweden Plans Licensing Of 200 Imports

STOCKHOLM, March 26 (AP)—The Swedish Government, in a move to preserve foreign exchange, decreed today that imports of 200 articles, including many obtained from the United States, must be licensed as a precautionary measure "in case Sweden is compelled to cut imports because of a lack of foreign exchange."

Imports of these articles including radios, tomatoes, rugs, grapes, nuts, phonographs, and many luxuries, will not be reduced for the time being, it was announced.

Rationing of tea and coffee will start tomorrow. Each person is limited to 500 grams (17.64 ounces) of roasted coffee or 200 grams (7.05 ounces) of tea a month.

Plans Alliance

STOCKHOLM, March 26 (AP)—Despite Russian warnings against a northern defense alliance, Sweden's Premier Pehr Albin Hansson last night declared negotiations concerned with the proposal should be carried on "without delay and in a spirit of good will."

Mr. Hansson, whose speech at Karlstad was radiocast throughout Sweden, emphasized that speculation that the resources of the Northern States could be mobilized "for anything but the defense of peace and independence should and must be terminated from the beginning."

On March 20 a Tass news agency communiqué stated that any defensive alliance among Sweden, Norway, and Finland would be regarded as aimed at the Soviet Union and as contradictory to the Russian-Finnish Peace Treaty.

French Women Take Over Jobs Of Man at War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The France of tomorrow depends upon the French women of today, Genevieve de la Tour Fondue, correspondent for the French newspaper Le Jour-Echo de Paris, stressed in an address here.

Miss de la Tour Fondue declared that it is a family and national spirit which is motivating the women of France to maintain the country's peacetime activities while their husbands, sons, and brothers are at the front.

Ready to assume their new tasks when war was declared, the women of France are becoming the technicians of the country's industry. Even the heaviest labors are tackled by these women, some of them replacing their menfolk even in blacksmith shops, and others ordinarily employed in dress factories being absorbed in munition factories. Necessity has made some of these women take on these difficult tasks to support their families as the French soldiers are paid practically nothing.

London and Rome Confer on Trade Compact Details

ROME, March 26 (AP)—E. W. Playfair, British Government commercial expert, conferred today with Italian authorities with a view to reopening trade negotiations suspended more than two months ago.

Mr. Playfair visited Manlio Masi, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. It was understood that one point discussed was the possibility of Britain's buying Italian cauliflower and potatoes in exchange for British shipments of coal and other raw materials to Italy.

British-Italian trade negotiations were suspended before the development of the controversy over the British blockade of German seaborne coal for Italy partly because of Italy's insistence on England's taking farm products, whereas London wanted industrial products, including war supplies.

Fourth C-2 Cargo Ship Enters Grace Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The fourth C-2 type cargo ship will be delivered by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company March 27 to the Grace Line.

The Maritime Commission said the vessel, the Santa Teresa, like its sister ships, would be operated between North Atlantic ports and the West Coast of South America. It will be the 28th to be put in operation under the Commission's merchant fleet renewal campaign.

South Carolina Gets Surplus Commodities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Relief clients in South Carolina received 3,067,542 pounds of surplus commodities through the State Department of Public Welfare in January, according to announcement made here. These edibles had a retail value of $142,595.

Hotels · Resorts

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO'S HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
NO LIQUOR SERVICE
All Rooms Outside
All with Tub & Shower
All with Radio
Drive-In-Garage
Adjoins on Taylor St.
$2.50 - $3.50 FOR ONE
$3.50 - $4.50 FOR TWO
Downtown ▶ TREMAIN LOUD, Mgr.
TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Down town on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $3.00 and $3.50 one person, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 two persons, without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Columbia Hotel
O'Farrell Street at Taylor
SAN FRANCISCO
Most central location. Famous restaurants, theatres and shops in immediate vicinity.
Christian Science church in same block
Rooms with bath, 2.00—2.50
Rooms with detached bath and shower, 1.50—2.00

Los Angeles

New Northern Hotel
$1.00 a DAY
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY RATES
MUtual 1135
2ND AT HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES

Colorado

The Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel
Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

DENVER, COLO.
OLIN HOTEL
Opp. First Church of Christ, Scientist
Room and Bath from 2.00 Single, 3.00 Double, 4.00 Twin Beds
Dining Room—Prices Reasonable
NO LIQUOR SERVED
Management
John Huntington W. T. "Billy" Brice

SHASTA HOTEL
A Homey Place in the Business and Theatre Center
$1.25 a Day and Up—
Attractive Weekly Rates
Cafe in Connection
No Liquor Served
429 15th Street TAbor 3231
DENVER, COLO.

Chicago

Supreme in Chicago
World's Tallest Hotel
OFFERS YOU
Everything
LEONARD HICKS
Managing Director
The MORRISON HOTEL
CHICAGO

Illinois

Joliet's Best
HOTEL LOUIS JOLIET
Recommended by Duncan Hines in "Adventures in Good Eating," also "Lodging for a Night."
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Kansas City, Mo.

4 IT'S THE Pickwick IN KANSAS CITY SAN DIEGO SAN FRANCISCO
FOUR FINE HOTELS
IT'S THE CLARK HOTEL IN STOCKTON, CAL.

20 STORIES OF COMFORT
450 Outside Rooms with Tub, Shower and Radio. Rates from $2.50.
HOTEL Phillips
Baltimore Avenue at Twelfth
KANSAS CITY, MO. — C. E. PHILLIPS, PRES.

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis.
O. P. Greathouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

SO YOU'RE GOING TO ST. LOUIS! STAY AT Hotel Lennox
IT'S RIGHT DOWNTOWN. GOOD PARKING... AND MAN, WHAT SERVICE!

Hotels

Texas

DRISKILL HOTEL
300 Rooms of Solid Comfort
Cafe
Coffee Shop
W. L. Stark, Mgr
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH
$3.50 up
GEORGE V. EILEY, Mgr.
The Roosevelt

New York City

HOW MUCH SHOULD ONE SPEND

. . . for a hotel room when visiting New York?

At The Waldorf-Astoria, the single room at $7 (or the double at $10) is considerably larger than an ordinary hotel room. You enter through a private foyer. The furnishings and decorations are modern in the best sense. The walls are sound proofed. The closet is large and well lighted. And the bath is exceptionally equipped.

Add these facts to the prestige of a world-famous address and you have the true value of a room at The Waldorf-Astoria.

THE WALDORF ASTORIA
Park Ave. • 49th to 50th
New York

We shall be glad to send rates and a copy of a 52-page picture booklet. Address Dept. 22.

Your home IN NEW YORK
True hospitality, quiet comfort, excellent restaurant and convenient location are yours at The Seymour.
Single from $4 Double from $5.50
Suites from $8 All with bath
EDMOND COTTY, Manager
HOTEL SEYMOUR
50 West 45th Street—New York

COMING TO NEW YORK?
$2 up
Stop at the centrally located 44th St. Hotel, 120 West 44th St. 300 rms., 300 baths. Write for free guide, "SEE NEW YORK." H. H. Cummings Mgr.
44TH ST. HOTEL

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything
Upstate 600 Rooms
Rates, Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European; with meals $8.
Bennett B. Tousley, General Mgr.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
ROOM / BATH / MEALS / Sun. to Sun. $10
$12, $14 Per Person
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
F. Ernest Tudd, Res. Mgr.
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

Winter Can't Bite You Here!
You'll enjoy the mild air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Solarium. Children's playroom. Sun decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
HARRISON COOK, Res. Mgr.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
The WILLARD HOTEL
H. P. SOMERVILLE
Managing Director
ON HISTORIC PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

Florida

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
BON-AIR HOTEL
Ocean Drive at 11th Street
Beautifully furnished and decorated outside rooms with tiled bath and shower. Coffee Shop. Tropical garden and free private parking lot for guests. No liquor served. Rates April 1st to Dec. 20 from $2.50 double. WILLIAM HARRISON, General Manager

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your patronage.

B1 TAKES COUNTRY BY STORM!

—Just a Few Drops Does It
Better Homes and Gardens says—

Daffodils the size of salad plates—Tea Roses with 5-inch buds—Lilies with 7-ft. stems—are being grown with the new sensational garden discovery—Vitamin B1.

Without RICO

YOUR GUARANTEE
Rico is compounded of pure unadulterated B1 by practical Floriculturists who use it in their experimental gardens with phenomenal results—follow their simple directions and you can't fail to grow big, beautiful flowers and plants. Excellent for potted plants, transplanting seedlings. Use Rico B1 and have the garden you've always dreamed of. WORKS WONDERS INDOORS! Send for 2-oz. dropper bottle today—enough for all summer (vitamizes 250 gallons). Use coupon below for gorgeous plants and flowers—costs only $1.00. Distributors wanted. Sell Rico B1 to flower lovers—seed stores. Write for details.

With RICO B1

RICO PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. C, 535 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Send me postpaid 2-oz. bottle of RICO B1 concentrate with full directions. I enclose $1.00.
Send C. O. D.
Name
Address
City

Rangers on Spot Before Home Gathering Tonight—Scribe Hears Clubhouse 'Talk'

Need Victory to Even Series As Bruins Hold Big Advantage

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—The home hockey representatives of this city still left in the Stanley Cup play-offs, namely, the New York Rangers, are pretty serious today. They engage the Boston Bruins in the fourth of the four-out-of-seven series and now face the prospect of evening up the situation or a deficit of having won only one out of four games.

Should they lose tonight they will have to win three straight games. Should the Bruins win tonight they will need only one victory in three games. Since the Rangers have only one more home game after tonight and since home games still mean so much in hockey, they cannot well afford to finish on the short end of the score tonight.

Ranger Incentive

Knowing the Rangers to be well acquainted with these facts and knowing they are appearing before the home supporters, it requires no great imagination to visualize the efforts they will offer for victory. The Bruins have the incentive of victory reward, but they need not feel the cause a lost one in the thought of defeat.

All three games have varied in manner of play. The Rangers adopted what is recognized as play-off hockey—tight defensive play awaiting the breaks—in the two games with Boston just previous to the final series. They lost and tied playing that sort of hockey. Last Tuesday here, they dropped the play-off hockey and relied on their "regular season" game, as Lester Patrick termed it, to open the series itself. Rangers won that game 4-0.

Buoyed Confidence

It so happened that the Bruins played one of their poorest games of the season. Thursday, in Boston, they flew at the New Yorkers, and after a rather hectic and rough encounter the Bruins came out on top 4 to 2. That result buoyed up the Bruins in confidence, and while it did not seem to faze Rangers much they certainly did not do so well Sunday night in Boston. They were beaten again, 4 to 3, and this time it was the Rangers who played poorly. Oddly enough, the game was not rough at all. There were seven goals scored and four of the seven, two for each, were of the fortunate kind.

There is no predicting what tonight will bring forth, but it is not treason for a Bostonian to concede the Broadway Blue Shirts the pregame advantage. The Patrick team is fast and smart and usually one to grasp opportunity a little more quickly than the methodical, but determined Bruins. If these games follow custom, regardless of the result, the play should be of still another variety.

Off to Bad Start

In losing the first game to Rangers, and incidentally the first goal of the series, Bruins were away to a bad start in hockey psychology. They have overcome that situation handily now and can rightfully lord it over Rangers at the moment through having ignored the first goal and first game to go one game up.

Rangers, having lost a tremendous advantage, will be out tonight to regain "face" prestige, and confidence. The question to be answered is — can they? Bruins could have been spurred enough from their two-game success to march straight ahead regardless of the Patrick efforts. I believe the Bruins are stronger right now than they were, even with Shore, last year.

Krauts Stronger

The Kraut line has not decided this series or even played a major role, but, apart from one game, it has served to keep the Rangers mighty active. And I also believe the Krauts will improve as time goes on because they were a trifle burned out last year from too much hockey. Individually they are stronger this year and more ready for the present strain. If the going gets heavy, the Krauts very likely will outlast the Colvilles.

Defensively the Rangers are a little better at backchecking and that aids the defense. The Bruins have adopted new tactics to get out of their own territory and a form of fore-checking to hold in the Rangers, neither of which the New Yorkers are handling too well. The Bruins are getting smarter game by game and the series looks even more promising by the minute.

Tonight should be most interesting.

Pointing Out the Diamond Features

Left to right: Al Lopez, veteran catcher; Les Scarsella, new first baseman; Casey Stengel, manager; and Sibby Sisti, rookie second baseman. Lopez is the No. 1 catcher on the club and Scarsella was purchased in the hope of adding batting punch to the local line-up. Sisti is believed to be ready for the major league, if his hitting picks up.

Stengel Lectures Players On Right Way to Run Bases

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 26—Before engaging the Brooklyn Dodgers here this afternoon, Casey Stengel went into a huddle with his Bees. You have heard, no doubt, about the big league clubhouse meeting and wondered what the manager told his players. It was this same curiosity that tempted me to remain in a corner until invited to leave. Ordinarily, such an event is strictly private. But this time Stengel either forgot about me, or felt confident that I would not run to the Dodgers with his signals.

"Guard the Reins"

After going quickly through his pet signs, the manager sat down on the top of the ball trunk and said: "Today I want you fellows to be particularly careful about running bases. We don't have the offensive power of other clubs, so we must guard the runs we do get on base. I won't be easy with the guy who gets caught napping off a base, or who gets thrown out trying for three when he should have known that he couldn't make any more than two. There's no excuse for dumb base running in the big leagues."

Stengel got off the trunk and went over to where Carvel Rowell was sitting. "You, Rowell, are getting to be a pretty good base runner, and this time last spring you couldn't make up your mind whether to go or stop." The other players laughed. "It's not funny," Stengel snapped, returning to the center of the room. "That boy was rotten, but he's made a place for himself on my ball club because he listened to me and improved his base running. A few of you other boys had better listen too."

Stengel let his last words sink in for a minute and you could have heard a pin drop in the clubhouse. Then he continued: "You don't have to steal a lot of bases to be a good base runner. When you hit that ball, run with your head up—not down. Watch the ball. Take your turn at the bags and be ready to go on if the outfielder fumbles, or throws in to the wrong base.

Lets Batter Swing

"If you're on first base with nobody out when a ball is hit to the outfield in a close game," the manager continued further, "don't try to go around to third unless you're pretty sure you can do it. That extra base won't do much good. If you're caught, I've got a man on first with one out, instead of men on first and second with nobody out. With those men on first and second in a close game, the other infield is going to move in, looking for that bunt. We have a tough time scoring runs, so in a situation like this, I often let the batter swing. With the fielders close, his chances of hitting are better. So don't go tearing around bases as if you had a bag over your head.

"And here's another little trick. If you're on first base and the game is close, make that pitcher think you are going to steal. Edge away from the bag as far as you can—but not too far. Train yourself to take an extra inch. Do anything to make the pitcher think you're running on the next pitch.

Will Throw Wide

"If he thinks you are running, what will happen? He's going to be watching you and not paying too much attention to the batter. When he throws to the plate, he will have a tendency to keep the ball wide, so that the catcher will have a better chance to throw you out. (This is supposing the batter is right-handed.) If the pitcher pays too much attention to you, he's apt to walk the hitter. And if the hitter knows anything about hitting the ball to right field, behind the runner, he's going to get some help because the pitches are outside and easier to drive to right.

"The hit and run is a good play with two out. If the batter can pull the ball over first base, you've got a good chance of scoring all the way from first. The fielder will be anxious to make the play, and may fumble the ball. If something goes wrong in the relay, you'll score. And if it's a cheap two-base hit, you'll make it.

"Don't forget now," Stengel concluded, walking toward the clubhouse door. "With nobody out, be careful. With one or two out, try for that extra base if you think you can make it. I don't mind a fellow getting caught when the other side makes a perfect relay. But force them to make that relay perfect, and you'll find they'll make a few mistakes. All right boys, let's go."

* * *

Seeds from the Grapefruit League . . . Bob Quinn is very well satisfied with the improvement his younger players have shown by added teaching and the early arrival at camp . . . Bob also believes his pitching is far better this spring than it was last . . . Joe McCarthy, the Yankee manager, picks Marvin Breuer and Tommy Reis as the best young hurlers on his squad . . . Reis once belonged to the Bees, but they had to part with him in the Eddie Miller deal . . . Casey Stengel says that there is one big difference between the condition of the Bees and the condition of the Yankees—the financial condition . . . In his career with the Yanks, Joe Di Maggio has yet to make his first bunt . . . The Bees drew better in St. Petersburg than the Red Sox.

Williams in Left Field And Di Maggio in Right

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 26—The Red Sox outfielders this season probably will be Ted Williams, Doc Cramer, Dominic Di Maggio, Lou Finney, and Leo Nonnenkamp. The only change in the quintet which served for the Sox a year ago is the substitution of Di Maggio for Joe Vosmik, who has been sold to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Manager Joe Cronin has just about decided to keep Nonnenkamp in preference to Stan Spence, who has made a serious bid for a permanent job with the club.

"Nonny is the kind of a player who can go into the line-up cold and play a good game," explained Cronin. "We know that he is a good man to have on the bench. He does not get out of condition and he does not complain. I think Spence will be better off playing regularly. He's the kind of player who probably would put on weight if he had to sit around a lot."

The only doubt in Cronin's mind about his outfield has centered on chosing the No. 2 substitute. Lou Finney, who hit .310 last year and who proved to be a fine pinch hitter, was sure to be outfield reserve No. 1 from the start of spring training. Finney is also a fairly dependable first baseman, a good man to have around in case anything happens to Jimmy Foxx.

Nonnenkamp has been with the Red Sox two seasons. He batted .283 in 87 games in 1938, and last year hit for .240 in 58 games. Nonny rates more highly as a fielder than as a batsman, and he is valuable occasionally for his speed on the bases.

Spence has better big league possibilities now than he did a year ago, the Red Sox masterminds agree. As he has been released on option only once, the Red Sox will be able to control his development for two more seasons. He is only 24 years old, to Nonnenkamp's 28, and next season may survive as a substitute outfielder with the Red Sox.

Cronin will play Ted Williams in left field for two reasons; first, it is the easier field in Boston and most other parks; second, it is not the sun field, and therefore the kid will not have to strain his eyes by peering constantly into the sun through smoked glasses.

William's fielding has been much better this spring than it was a year ago. With Cramer in center and Di Maggio in right, the Red Sox probably will boast their best defensive outfield since Tom Yawkey bought the club in 1933.

* * *

Frank Dasso, young right-hander, was happy to be released on option to San Francisco, because his wife's parents live there . . . Bill Butland, the six-foot five-inch pitcher, chews gum visibly when he pitches. . . The Red Sox play the Dodgers here tomorrow, and the Dodgers in Clearwater on Thursday.

* * *

Stan Spence started in the Red Sox chain five years ago with Eau Claire of the Northern League . . . Joe Cronin does not want the Red Sox to take rookies to their camp here in future years unless they have a chance to make the team. He thinks raw rookies are spoiled in a big league training camp.

Olympics Expect Second Win Over Concordia Six Tonight

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sandwiching an amateur game in between the professional Bruins-Rangers play-off affairs, the Boston Olympics will play the second game of their exhibition series with Concordia Civics at the Garden tonight.

The Olympics already hold a one-game advantage over their Canadian rivals by virtue of their 4-3 victory Saturday night. In fact, that game represents their total advantage over the Civics, for in all the games between the rivals in the past three years, the Olympics have won three and lost two. The teams split in 1938 and in 1939.

In aiming for a double win over Sylvio Mantha's outfit, the Olympics will be trying to duplicate the success Provincial League teams have had over Quebec Senior League sextets earlier this winter. Only last month at the Forum in Montreal, Valleyfield defeated Verdun Maple Leafs and Lachine turned back Concordia in a double-header.

This game, 43rd of the season for the local clubmen, will see the same team on the ice, with the exception of the goaltender, which turned the trick last Saturday night. Tom Moon of Lexington, the former U. S. Olympic team veteran, will replace Stoneham's Teddy Frazier. This will be Tom's first appearance since the St. Hyacinthe series Feb. 23 and 24.

Coach Hago Harrington has decided to give Al Yourkewicz another chance to perform on the Boston defense. The Brockton lad, who was a standout with Providence Scarlets of the New England League this winter, made a few poor moves his first game with the O's Saturday, but impressed with his rushing and willingness to bodycheck. Working again with Ty Anderson may relieve him of the over-anxiety he displayed.

Spain to Play

Frankie Spain, whose return to the line-up was greeted by Hago with a shift to the first line between Cliff Thompson and Paul Guibord, should show improvement tonight. Frankie played a creditable game Saturday, earning his usual point-a-game by setting up Guibord's goal, but his master's touch was lacking. He missed several opportunities that would have been sure goals had he been in his usual form.

Junie Allen will center the second line between Dave Walsh and Gerry Desrosiers, while Bob Jeremiah, Ernie Garron, and Johnnie Fitzgerald will work on the third. Buddy Foster will alternate again with Garron on this line. The alternate defense will be the veteran pair of Junie Stubbs and Bill Splaine, with Art Smith seeing service in a utility role.

Pic Points

The Concordia sextet finished second in the Quebec Senior League, the same position in which the Olympics finished in the Provincial. The Civics, however, fell before Verdun Maple Leafs in the play-offs for the league championship, while the Olympics defeated Verdun Bulldogs in their first series, and then put up a stubborn battle before bowing to Lachine two games to one. Lachine was just defeated by Sherbrooke for the championship, three games to one.

* * *

Verdun Maple Leafs, incidentally, will be the Olympics next exhibition-series opponent, and will come to Boston for engagements at the Garden Friday and Saturday evenings. Verdun is coached by Dave Campbell.

* * *

There has been talk about the Olympics joining the Eastern Amateur League next season, or of forming a new league with teams now in the Eastern, Quebec Senior, and Provincial Leagues. Concordia has been mentioned as a possibility for this new league, but the players themselves are vehement in their statement that they will not become associated with representatives of the Eastern League. "Teams in that league do not play hockey," they contend, "they are wood-choppers and roughhouse specialists."

* * *

As it stands now, the Provincial League will probably operate next season, talk to the contrary notwithstanding. Shawinigan Falls, for example, reports from Canada say, is already building for next year, and despite the fact that the Cataracts finished out of the play-off positions, the townsfolk are still behind the team.

Church Is Lost To Maple Leafs For First Game

TORONTO, March 26 (AP)—Jack Church, young defenseman who starred for the Maple Leafs in their opening play-off series against Chicago, will not be in the Toronto line-up when the Leafs open their semifinal series against the Detroit Red Wings here tonight.

Church, playing his first full season in the big league, received a hip injury in the second game with Chicago. Regis (Pep) Kelly is also listed as a doubtful starter although he practiced with the Leafs yesterday.

McDonald to Play

"Bucko McDonald will replace Church," Coach Dick Irvin said. "He will play beside Wally Stanowski, with whom he has never teamed. That's quite a blow, but it may be overcome partly by the fact that McDonald is anxious to get in a few wallops at the Red Wings, who sold him to us last winter."

If Kelly is out, he will be replaced at right wing by Nick Metz and Murph Chamberlain will take Metz's place as utility forward.

The Red Wings, who were expected here late last night, probably will call on the same line-up that turned back the New York Americans in the preliminary round. In two seasons Detroit has not won a game on Toronto ice, losing nine of 10, but the Wings gave the Leafs a terrific battle in the Stanley Cup semfinals a year ago.

Wings Scored Nine

"Jack Adams seems to have got a pretty successful combination together now," commented Irvin. "They've scored nine goals in three play-off games, which indicates a pretty fair sort of attack. And any team which has such reliable players as Tiny Thompson, Ebbie Goodfellow and Syd Howe must be sound enough to be dangerous."

The second game of the best-of-three series will be played at Detroit Thursday and the third, if necessary, here Saturday. The winner will play either the Boston Bruins or New York Rangers for the Stanley Cup.

Illinois Baseball

University of Illinois announces a 22-game baseball schedule:

March 25, 26—Mississippi College at Clinton; 27, 28—Southwestern Institute at Lafayette, La.; 29, 30—Louisiana State at Baton Rouge.

April 6—State Normal at Illinois; 9—Bradley at Illinois; 12, 13—Northwestern at Illinois; 19, 20—Iowa at Iowa City; 23—Wesleyan at Illinois; 26, 27—Ohio State at Columbus; 30—Springfield "Three Eye" at Illinois (tentative).

May 3, 4—Michigan at Champaign; 10, 11—Purdue at Lafayette; 17, 18—Indiana at Illinois.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Peter Radacher won all-around crown of National ski championships at Sun Valley; Erna Steuri captured both women's events.

Three Years Ago

Dit Clapper, Boston Bruins' hockey star, fined $100 for striking Referee Clarence Campbell in play-off match against Maroons at Montreal.

Radcliffe Girls Get Sport Awards

The Radcliffe College winter sports season closed officially yesterday with the presentation of varsity awards after an unusually successful competitive schedule. This year the basketball team has been undefeated, the swimming team has won two out of three meets, and the badminton team held high score against other collegiate squads.

Special awards for outstanding athletic contribution during four years in college were made to two seniors, June Tinglof, of Waltham, President of the Athletic Association, and Mary Small of Belmont, President of the Dance Group.

The students who received varsity letters were as follows: For basketball—M. Church, '41, R. Berman, '41, L. Sullivan, '42, E. Tucker, '40, P. Graves, '42, P. Washburn, '42, J. Todd, '41, and M. Smith, '40, manager; for badminton—J. Tinglof, '40, P. Morin, '40, and D. Bruno, '41; for swimming—B. Edwards, '42, F. Bush, '40, J. Finger, '40, and N. Weaver, '43.

Olympets Begin Spring Practice

Jack Harris, coach of the Boston Olympets, Boston's girls' softball team, will meet with his pitchers and catchers this evening in the Boston Garden Exposition Hall for the first workout of the year.

The Pets, who were prime favorites in the Hub last summer, will be a member of the New England League during the sunny months and will play twice a week at the Garden. The newly-formed loop will be composed of teams from Hartford, Conn.; Portland, Maine; Providence, R. I.; Worcester, Springfield, and Chicopee Falls.

Coach Harris is anxious to get an early start with his pitchers this spring. Three veterans will return to bolster the staff—Mary Pratt of Wollaston, Florence Boudreau of Needham, and Mary Donnelly of Framingham. In view of the move to have Boston represented by two teams in the N. E. League, pitchers will be in great demand.

Sports Around the Hub

W. G. A. Releases Spring Schedule

The Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts today released its spring schedule of team matches and championships, featured by the State championship at Worcester Country Club June 3-8.

Member clubs of the association have been divided into four districts—Northern, Western, The Country, and Southern—with six league teams in each district. The first five league teams in each district will consist of Classes A and B players, while the sixth team, called the C League team, will consist of Class C players.

On April 22, 25, and 29, all players will have the opportunity to play for a position on one of the league teams. When the teams are filled, matches will begin, and six team matches will be held between the districts. The first date for team matches is May 2.

Special events for the spring season are as follows: Eastern championship, at Five Farms Course, Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore, Md., June 11-13; club pairs mixed foursome championship at Dedham Country and Polo Club, June 21-23; Townshend Cup Competition at Weston Golf Club, June 26, and girls' junior championship at Woodland Golf Club, August 26-29.

* * *

The four seeded entrants in the New England women's indoor tennis championships advanced through the opening day's play at Longwood Covered Courts in Chestnut Hill yesterday. Katharine Winthrop of Boston, No. 1, defeated Mrs. Freemont-Smith of Brookline, 6—1, 6—1; Louise Raymond, No. 2, defeated Mrs. J. B. Corbiere, 6—1, 6—2; Emily Lincoln of Brookline, No. 3, turned back Mrs. Winslow Felton of Boston, 6—2, 1—6, 6—1; and Cissy Madden of Jamaica Plain, No. 4, stroked past Mrs. Nathaniel Winthrop of Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

* * *

The Belmont Sons' and Fathers' A. C. is staging a basketball game at the High School Gym on School Street next Sunday afternoon which should play to a capacity house—the "Sons" team will meet the "Sisters" team. The former group averages in age from eight to 14 years, as against an average age of 17 for the latter. The former average 90 pounds in weight and four feet eight inches in height, to 120 pounds and five feet six inches for the latter. The girls are boasting they have the services of two high school players, while the boys declare that the girls will need them. This is one game that probably will not be settled until next year.

* * *

Ken Harding of Wollaston, football ace and standout relief pitcher last spring, has returned to Herb Gallagher's Northeastern varsity baseball team. Addition of Harding strengthens Gallagher's mound situation materially, for he now has Dave Gerry of Topsfield and Charlie Foster of Lynn, holdovers from last year, and Wally Sullivan of Cranston, R. I., and Eddie Barry of Wellesley, sophomores.

* * *

The City of Boston Amateur Basketball Commission's annual championship begins tonight at the Boston University Gym on St. Botolph Street. The teams will continue March 28, 30, and April 1.

At Bradenton, Fla.

RED SOX

	ab	bh	po	a
Finney, rf	5	2	3	0
Cramer, cf	4	3	1	0
Nonnenkamp, cf	1	0	1	0
Williams, lf	3	1	1	0
Foxx, 1b	5	3	8	0
Campbell, 1b	0	0	1	0
Cronin, ss	2	1	1	1
Carey, ss	2	1	2	1
Doerr, 2b	3	1	4	2
Tabor, 3b	4	1	2	2
Desautels, c	4	1	5	0
Galehouse, p	3	0	0	0
Dickman, p	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	14	27	8

BEES

	ab	bh	po	a
Loane, cf	4	2	3	0
Scarsella, 1b	4	1	4	0
Metkovich, 1b	1	0	5	0
West, rf	5	1	0	0
Cuccinello, 3b	5	2	2	5
Ross, lf	4	1	0	1
Majeski, 2b	4	0	5	2
Miller, ss	2	0	1	2
Wietelmann, ss	1	0	2	1
Lopez, c	3	1	5	1
Fette, p	0	0	0	0
Barnicle, p	2	1	0	0
Lamanna, p	0	0	0	0
*Gulledge	1	0	0	0
Javery, p	0	0	0	0
†Rowell	1	0	0	0
McElroy, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	9	27	12

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Red Sox	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—7
Bees	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4

Runs—Finney, Cramer, Williams, Cronin, Carey, Doerr, Desautels, Loane, Ross, Majeski, Wietelmann. Errors—Scarsella, Lopez, Tabor. Runs batted in—Williams, Foxx, Cronin, Tabor, West, Scarsella, 2, Finney, Majeski. Two-base hits—West, Loane, Scarsella. Three-base hit—Ross. Sacrifice—Dickman. Double plays—Cuccinello to Majeski to Scarsella; Wietelmann to Metkovich. Left on bases—Red Sox 12, Bees 11. First base on balls—Off Galehouse 2, off Dickman 2, off Fette 1, off Barnicle 6, off Javery 1, off McElroy 1. Struck out—By Galehouse 2, by Dickman 3, by Barnicle 4, by Javery 1. Hits—Off Galehouse, 5 in 4 innings; off Dickman, 4 in 5 innings; off Fette, 6 in 1 inning; off Barnicle, 4 in 4 innings; off Lamanna, 1 in 1 inning; off Javery, 3 in 2 innings; off McElroy, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitched ball—Majeski (by Dickman). Winning pitcher—Galehouse. Losing pitcher—Fette. Umpires—Dunn, Grieve, Rommel. Time—2h.—10m.

*Batted for Lamanna in 6th.
†Batted for Javery in 8th.

Water Too Rough For Ocean Swimmer

BIMINI, Bahamas, March 26 (AP)—A rising wind last night did for Paul Chotteau, Bimini-to-Palm Beach swimmer, what a shark earlier had failed to do—caused him to be taken from the water after covering nearly half of the 71-mile distance.

With the wind kicking up whitecaps and the small dinghy alongside the swimmer shipping water, those in charge of the event decided to take Chotteau aboard the yacht Sea Breeze.

The marathon splasher boarded the yacht at 9:15 p. m. (E. S. T.), after he had been in the water 14h. 7m. and covered approximately 33 miles.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Play-off Schedule

National League
Boston at New York Rangers
Detroit at Toronto

International-American League
Providence at Indianapolis
Hershey at Pittsburgh

American Association
Omaha at St. Louis
(No games last night.)

About Due to Come Through

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart, top scorers of the National Hockey League during the regular season and now counted on to help defeat the New York Rangers in the present Stanley Cup elimination series.

American Professional Golfers' Association Officials Plan 'Hall of Fame' for Golf

Yonkers, N. Y., Selected As the Most Logical Spot

BULLETIN

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 26 (AP)—The Tournament Committee postponed the second round of the $5,000 Greensboro Open golf tournament again today, setting up a schedule that calls for 18 holes tomorrow and the final 36 Thursday.

Fred Corcoran, PGA Tournament Manager, inspected the snow-covered Starmount course and observed that today's bright sun promised to put the layout in shape for tomorrow's round.

The Asheville Open will start Friday, as scheduled yesterday after the Easter Sunday snowstorm caused the first delay in the Greensboro meet.

Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., and Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., were tied for the lead with 69's after the opening round Saturday.

GREENSBORO, N. C. (AP)—Baseball was played first at Cooperstown, N. Y., and Cooperstown is the site of baseball's Hall of Fame. Golf in the United States was played at St. Andrew's in Yonkers, N. Y., and that would seem the logical spot for a golf "Hall of Fame."

Golf could use such an institution and it will have one if present plans of Professional Golf Association officials go through.

No Need in England

In Britain there'd be no need for a Hall of Fame. Over there, memories are long and heroes live forever. Achievements of present-day golfers don't rate unless they stack up favorably against those of Harry Vardon, Ted Ray, and J. H. Taylor. There's a statue to Vardon at Torrington, his old club. Ray still drew a big gallery in the 1937 British open.

In this country memories are short and heroes supplant each other at a dizzy pace. Already Francis Ouimet and Chick Evans are little more than names in the record books. Yet Ouimet was the man who brought golf out of the social register. Evans was the first man to win the amateur and the open in the same year (1916) and his open record of 286 stood up for 20 years.

If the 3,000,000 American golfers were to vote today for the first contingent to enter the Hall of Fame, certainly Ouimet and Evans would have to be among them.

Hagen and Sarazen

With them, one would say, should go Walter Hagen, winner of two U. S. and four British opens and five P. G. A. championships, four of them in a row, and still the most colorful figure in the game; Gene Sarazen, who won his first title in 1922, his last in 1932, and is still good enough to be only two strokes off the lead when and if the Greensboro open is resumed, and Bobby Jones who, in case anyone has forgotten, won 13 U. S. and British championships between 1923 and 1930.

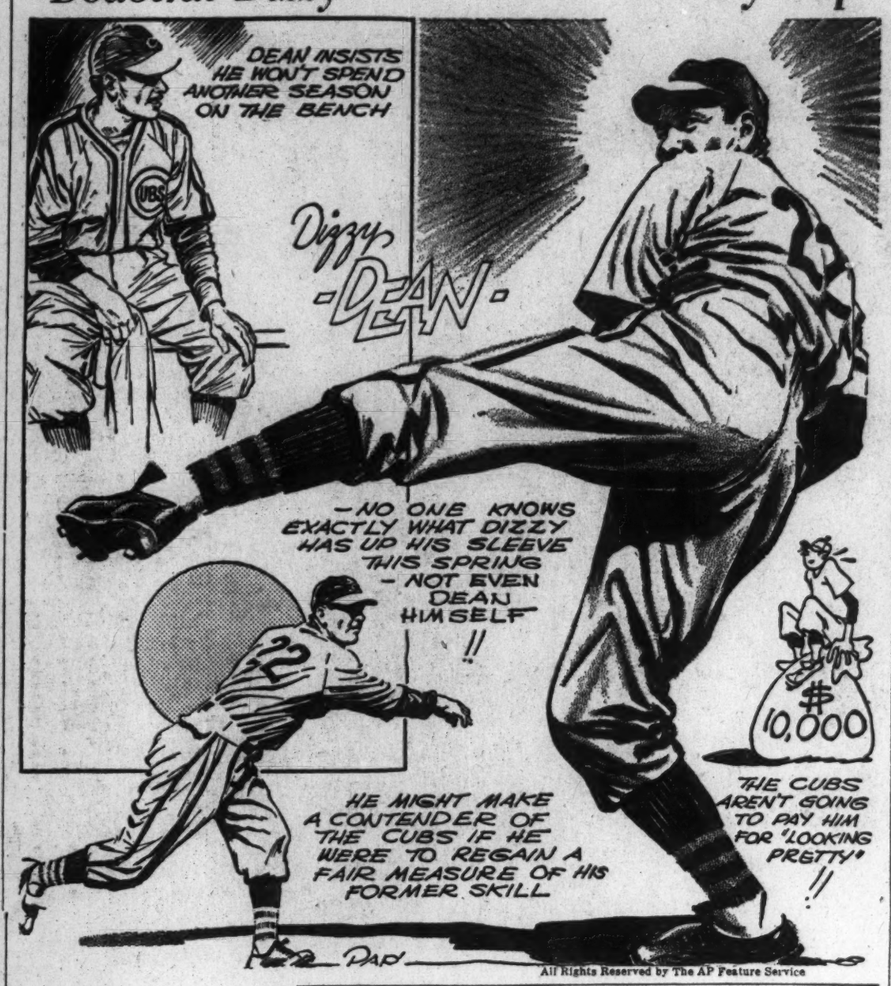
From there on it's every man for himself. John Reid, President of St. Andrew's and one of the founding fathers of the U. S. Golf Association; Walter Travis, Jerry Travers, Willie Anderson, only man to win three U. S. opens in succession (1912-14); Tommy Armour, the Silver Scot; Johnny McDermott, open champion in 1911 and 1912—there'd be votes and arguments about all of them.

Cobb Enthusiastic

It would be deserved recognition for every one. It would be well-associated recognition too, for even Ty Cobb, in spite of all the honors he won as a player, regarded his election to the Hall of Fame as one of the greatest ever received. He told Fred Corcoran so, when the P. G. A.'s Tournament Bureau Manager mentioned a similar plan for golf, and Ty is an enthusiastic backer of the idea.

Starting with a foundation of old-timers, the next step would be to elect a new member each year. Off-hand, we'd say that of the present crop you might elect Ralph Guldhal, because he won the open two years in a row, and Lawson Little, who may not have done so well as a pro but still stands in the books as the man who won the U. S. and British amateurs in 1934 and 1935. If you want to argue, so much the better. It's arguments that will help keep the ball rolling.

'Doubtful Dizzy' —By Pap'


DEAN INSISTS HE WON'T SPEND ANOTHER SEASON ON THE BENCH
Dizzy DEAN
—NO ONE KNOWS EXACTLY WHAT DIZZY HAS UP HIS SLEEVE THIS SPRING —NOT EVEN DEAN HIMSELF !!
$ 10,000
HE MIGHT MAKE A CONTENDER OF THE CUBS IF HE WERE TO REGAIN A FAIR MEASURE OF HIS FORMER SKILL
THE CUBS AREN'T GOING TO PAY HIM FOR "LOOKING PRETTY" !!
PAP
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Somehow or other, you simply cannot escape Dizzy Dean. The chance that Dizzy may come back and regain even a measure of his former effectiveness on the mound presents an intriguing angle. Strange how the hope of a return to form clings to a former great in sports despite discouraging setbacks.

No one knows exactly how Dean's arm feels this spring. Dizzy, naturally, insists that it feels great. But there does seem to be a definite change in the Great One's mental attitude. For the first time in a couple of years Dizzy acts as though he really wants to pitch. His heart is set on a comeback. And everyone knows the size of Dizzy's heart. He showed it in several exhibitions on the mound when he had nothing else left to carry him through.

Last summer when his arm went dead again, Dizzy sat on the bench, the most unhappy mortal in the world. For all his chatter, Dean loves baseball and does not like it when he is forced to sit on the sidelines.

That unhappy experience prompted Dean to make a decision to retire this spring unless his arm showed definite improvement.

One can't take Dizzy's statements too seriously but he was pretty well convinced he could be of real service to the Cubs this season when he battled for a higher wage than the $10,000 offered. The pitching he did on the farm during the winter months satisfied him that the arm had regained much of its strength.

Should Dean regain even a fair share of his former ability, the Cubs might easily be an important factor in the coming pennant race. Such a turn might inspire the team. Certainly, carrying the star another year along did not help the team's morale much last year but Dizzy, back in winning form, might provide the needed spark. —Pap

American Legion Says 14 Juniors Now in Big Time

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The American Legion forwards a survey of spring training camps showing at least 14 one-time Legion junior baseball stars starting in the major leagues this year.

This, Legion headquarters said, brought to 86 the players who have graduated from junior baseball into the majors, including Bob Feller of Cleveland and Joe Gordon of the New York Yankees.

Of this year's recruits the American League got nine and the National League five. The Legion made public this list:

American—Boston, Bill Butland and Paul Campbell; Chicago, Bob Kennedy and Donald Kolloway; Cleveland, Winslow Francis Stroupe; Detroit, Harold Newhouser; Philadelphia, John Babich; St. Louis, Robert Swift; Washington, Jimmy Pofahl.

National — Brooklyn, Charlie Gilbert; Chicago, Dominic Dallesandro and Soup Campbell; Cincinnati, Myron McCormick, Pittsburgh, Dode Schultz.

Cleveland Signs Kukuk

CLEVELAND, March 26 (AP)—Norman (Boots) Kukuk, 21-year-old senior in Northern State Teachers College at Marquette, Mich., and leading scorer in the Northern Hockey League, has been signed by the Cleveland Barons of the International-American League, club officials said today.

Kukuk, a left winger, was reported to have had offers from the Chicago Black Hawks and New York Rangers of the National League. He had 31 goals and 10 assists this season.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

LAREDO, Texas—There's a hard job in store for Fred Haney when the time comes to reduce the St. Louis Browns' pitching staff. Until he can test them against major league opposition he won't name even a limited list of players certain to be with the club when the season opens. "The pitchers are so much alike, and they are all so good against this minor league competition, that it's going to be tough to decide which ones to keep," Haney explains.

LOS ANGELES—Gabby Hartnett, Chicago Cubs' manager who should know all about big league catching, rates all three of his rookie receivers as big-league possibilities. Bob Collins, from Los Angeles, is listed for the third string job supporting Gabby and Al Todd this season. Clyde McCullough looks good except for weak hitting, while 19-year-old Al Montgomery is considered the best prospect of all, though he's a year or so away from the majors.

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—Paul Dean, who was planning to retire a few weeks ago, now has hopes of sticking with the New York Giants. He tried his arm pitching to batters yesterday then remarked, "so far, so good. My arm feels great and the ball was alive." Still, Manager Bill Terry was seen conferring with Branch Rickey of the Cardinals and it's reported he'd like to get Fiddler McGee or Mort Cooper.

ORLANDO, Fla. — Manager Bucky Harris of the Washington Senators has about given up hope of getting any star baseball players from Cuba. The current cause of his disappointment are Gilberto Torres, Rene Monteagudo and Roberto Ortiz. Alejandro Carrasquel, from Venezuela, hasn't pleased him either.

BRADENTON, Fla.—Off the record, Brooklyn's Dodgers are the leading long distance clouters of the "Grapefruit League." Six homers against Detroit yesterday —two each by Joe Vosmik and Peewee Reese—brought their total to 22 this spring. But the teams they have played have hit 21. It's all explained by the right field fence at their Clearwater field—290 feet from the plate and low, with a wind that usually blows that direction.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — The homeward-bound Chicago White Sox face a long exhibition schedule without two of their important members, Southpaw Thornton Lee and Third Baseman Eric McNair. Both are expected to be idle several weeks.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—There may be a question whether Martin Marion, St. Louis Cardinals shortstop hope, is an asset or a liability. Against the Giants the rookie committed three errors, but made a single and double and scored a run.

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—Starting a roundabout journey back to New York with today's game against the Giants, the world-champion Yankees discovered they have not yet put their regular team on the field for an exhibition game. Joe Di Maggio, Red Rolfe and Bill Dickey haven't played much and Joe Gordon has been out five days.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fern Lee Bell's valiant efforts to avoid returning to the minors are attracting the Pittsburgh Pirates' attention. The 27-year-old outfielder who came from Louisville in 1938, is slated to go to Syracuse in part payment for Long John Gee. But he's leading all the Pirate batters with a .600 average. Wally Moses of the Athletics also has been doing some notable batting in the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia series. He had a perfect day at the plate with two doubles and a triple in a five-inning stint.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox, who recently was laid up, is out of the lineup again for today's game with Newark. This time it's a bad ankle. Dom Di Maggio, still limping after a workout yesterday, is expected to see action within a week.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The Phillies have returned three rookies to Portsmouth, Va. — Infielder Al Monchak, Pitcher Ray Clark and First Baseman Paul Schoen. It's a different story with Bob Bragan, young shortstop. Says Doc Prothro: "I've already told Bragan that he's coming to Shibe Park with us."

HAINES CITY, Fla.—The presence of Dick Bartell in the Detroit infield certainly makes it sound alive. Dick is a holler guy of the Frank Crosetti variety and the Tigers haven't had a noisemaker since Hank Greenberg turned silent.

TAMPA, Fla. — The Cincinnati Reds may return to Havana next year—there is a $6,000 guarantee—but the players say if they never see Cuba again it will be too soon. In addition to getting only a draw in games, the voyage back was rough. The Reds resume their "Grapefruit" campaign tomorrow against the Giants, picked by Manager Bill McKechnie as the "dark horse" team in the National League.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The Cleveland Indians have optioned four players to their Wilkes-Barre, Pa., farm in the Eastern League. One is Paul Calvert, bespectacled French-Canadian pitcher who will be watched closely for possible development. The others are Pitcher Paul Thompson, Catcher Lou Kahn and Outfielder Del Jones.

BRADENTON, Fla.—Sailor Bill Posedel, who once pitched for Brooklyn, was scheduled to try to go the route against the Dodgers today. He is the first of the Boston Bees to try the full distance this season. Manager Casey Stengel is concerned about Buddy Hassett, whose ankle went bad again yesterday.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 25

At Winter Haven, Fla.—New York (N) 6, St. Louis (N) 4.
At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) 18, Detroit (A) 11.
At Bradenton, Fla.—Boston (A) 7, Boston (N) 4.
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Cleveland (A) 3, Philadelphia (N) 1 (12 innings).
At San Francisco—Pittsburgh (N) 8, Philadelphia (A) 4.
At West Palm Beach, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) 10, Rochester (I) 5.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—New York (A) 12, Kansas City (AA) 2.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles (PC) 6, Chicago (N) 3.

Schedule March 26

At St. Petersburg—St. Louis (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Bradenton—Boston (N) vs. Brooklyn (N).
At Winter Haven—New York (N) vs. New York (A).
At San Francisco—Philadelphia (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N).
At Los Angeles—Chicago (N) vs. Los Angeles (PC).
At Laredo, Texas—St. Louis (A) vs. San Antonio (T).
At Haines City, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Kansas City (AA).
At Sarasota, Fla.—Boston (A) vs. Newark (I).
At Hollywood, Calif.—Chicago (A) vs. Hollywood (PC).

Golf Shorts

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 26 (AP)—Watching snow melt off the eighteenth green at the Starmount Forest Country Club:

While waiting for play to be resumed today or Wednesday in the $5,000 Greensboro open, some of the pros began discussing "money" players. Not the men who play just for cash, but the ones who play best when hard pressed. After Walter Hagen and Bobby Jones had been mentioned, there wasn't a dissenting voice when Henry Picard nominated Ralph Guldahl as the No. 1 man of the present-day crop. . . . Ben Hogan, who tied for first in the opening round here 'way back on Saturday, Ky Laffoon, Sammy Byrd, Tony Penna and Leonard Dodson all nodding in sage agreement.

"Nerve control that's what he has better than anybody," said Picard. "Just look at his record. A 69 for 281 in the open at Birmingham in '37, when Snead already was in with 283. Another winner at Denver in '38; lost out by a putt in '33; tied for seventh last year, and eighth in '34 and '36. No man around today can match that record in the one tournament where the pressure really is tough."

While the continued postponement of play has been a hardship to the hard-working tournament promoters, the players haven't minded it so much. . . . After five months of being together constantly, it's given them a chance to get away by themselves. . . . Gene Sarazen, looking out at the greens and tees that have been swept clear of snow and the fairways that are beginning to dry out, recalled a Ryder Cup match in which he played in Leeds, England. "We played through hail and snow, but those British, they'd never postpone a match," said the squire.

Who's the longest driver in golf? They're still arguing, and getting no nearer a conclusive answer in a contest at San Antonio this winter, Jimmy Thomson beat Sam Snead, 286 yards to 282. At New Orleans it was Snead 286, Thomson 279 . . . Snead, incidentally, is the Babe Ruth of golf sluggers. He hits a looping drive. Thomson is the Lou Gehrig or Di Maggio. He hits low screamers that never get far off the ground.

Colorado And Bunny Oakes Part Company

BOULDER, Colo., March 26 (AP)—Colorado University is hunting a successor to Bunny Oakes, who coached two Big Seven Conference football champions and All-America Whizzer White in his five years here.

Oakes' successor will have virtually all the 35 players who signed a petition accusing the 41-year-old mentor of abusing their rights and demanding that the regents dismiss him. He denounced the players' charges as "utterly untrue."

Oakes and President Robert L. Stearns agreed yesterday to terminate his five-year contract, which had three years to go. The veteran accepted a cash settlement, saying "this and my record are a complete vindication of me and my coaching methods. . . . I intend to stay in the coaching profession but have no immediate plans."

Harry Carlson, Director of Athletics, said "Mr. Oakes' successor may be someone on our present staff." Frank Potts coaches the grid ends and the track team. Forrest B. (Frosty) Cox is baseball coach and backfield mentor.

It was understood Oakes' salary was $5,000 a year. An informed unquotable source said Oakes accepted $6,480 as settlement.

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, March 26 (AP)—Although the American Bowling Congress tournament has hit a championship pace with the elimination of most of the booster teams, general interest this week is centering about the annual convention scheduled for Friday.

Delegates from all parts of the country are arriving to determine the sites of the 1941 and 1942 tournaments, elect officers and pass legislative measures.

Tommy Gibbons came here today to start his campaign to boost St. Paul as the 1941 tournament city. Indianapolis, Columbus and Philadelphia are expected to place competing bids for the 1942 tourney.

In last night's rolling at the Fair Grounds Coliseum, 120 teams failed to make a single change in the leaders of the five-man event. Haller's Grocery, Cincinnati, posted the top score of 2,809, and the E. & B. Five, Detroit favorites, settled for 2,783.

Eddie Cieslinski, Buffalo, created the only major change in the standings yesterday when he collected 1881 for third place in the all-events.

Boat owners at Haverhill, Mass., have called atention of army engineers charged with the maintenance of the Merrimac River channel to the presence of boulders above Porter's Island that make the stream almost impossible to navigate.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Viewing the League With Frick

BRADENTON, Fla.—Ford Frick, who left the newspaper game and radio to become President of the National League, is presently touring the spring training camps of his circuit. He started on the Pacific Coast and now is down this way, mixing a little golf with his baseball. As usual, the prexy thinks it would be undiplomatic to predict a pennant winner, but he does have high praise for the Cincinnati Reds.

"The Reds are the team to beat," said Frick. "Bill McKechnie took the hopeless tailend Reds in 1938 and built them into a fighting, intelligent flag winner. Bill is the sort of manager who is not apt to let his club stumble the second year. The Reds realize that Cincinnati waited 20 years for a championship and that they must win again.

Cincinnati's Chances

"Cincinnati's chances, of course, depend to a great extent on the continuation of their great pitching of last season," Frick continued. "And as I see it, there is no indication that the staff will fall to pieces. Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters, McKechnie's aces, look very good this spring in training and I see no reason why they should not equal or better their 1939 records. The team should get more help from Gene Thompson and Whitey Moore. The catching is good and so is the infield. McKechnie had outfield problems at the start of training, but he is taking care of that little matter."

Frick says that on the Pacific Coast, Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs and Frankie Frisch of the Pirates promise their clubs will be close to or at the top. Frisch faced a bigger job than most people suspect when he stepped into Traynor's job at Pittsburgh. But Frankie is a capable manager and you can be sure that he will have the Buccaneers somewhere in the first division.

Don't Pick Cards

"Ray Blades doesn't like the idea of you writers picking his Cardinals to win," Frick went on. "Just the same, I think he expects to set the pace. At any rate, he told me that he thought the Cardinals would be harder to handle this year." (By "harder to handle," Blades meant harder for the other clubs to handle.)

It will be interesting to watch how Ray Blades handles the Cardinal pitching this season. You probably have heard it said that the Cards were the best club in the league last year, but kicked the flag away by bad management on the hill. Blades broke all records for changing pitchers. His system is—win today, at any expense, because it might rain tomorrow.

A few of the so-called experts are picking the Brooklyn Dodgers, but Larry MacPhail, who should know, insists that his heroes are at least a year away. "Wait until 1941," grins the Dodger general manager. Come to think of it, that "wait until next year" sounds rather familiar coming from a Brooklyn executive. Usually, however, the cry is reserved until August or September.

Infield Trouble

In the few Grapefruit League games we have seen them play, the Giants do not look like a contending outfit. With the exception of Bill Jurges at shortstop, Bill Terry's infield is not too good, and he needs better pitching. If Hubbell and Schumacher could come through, he might make trouble. But making trouble and winning the pennant in the National League are vastly different.

The Phillies and Bees are left to duel for seventh place. Doc Prothro's pitching has gone from bad to worse and the Boston club—in the Grapefruit League, at least—has had trouble scoring runs. Casey Stengel, a master at teaching fundamentals, may have uncovered a stronger offense than he had in 1939. Perhaps by the middle of the summer the Bees will be stinging contenders all over the place. But one would not suspect it from actions down here.

Sport Siftings

The International-American Hockey League in the regular season recently closed, true to advance predictions, staged the greatest race in history. Seven of the nine teams in the league battled it right out to the final game before the standings were settled. When the last of the goals had been scored, and the final ratings decided, the thinnest of margins separated the clubs in the second and third divisions. (Elsewhere on this page will be found the final team and players' standings.)

With about a month remaining before the opening regatta of the season with Rutgers on the Schuylkill, Rusty Callow, coach of the Penn crews, asked members of the squad to curtail their Easter vacation and report Monday (yesterday) for practice . . . The bladesmen will sacrifice three days of their holiday in order to man the shells next week . . . Five members of last year's varsity are lost, making the task of developing a new eight a particularly arduous one for the veteran coach.

Ineligibility and withdrawals have dimmed some of the luster of the brightest U. of Michigan tennis picture in recent years, but Coach LeRoy Weir still is convinced that his Wolverine netters will come through one of their hardest schedules in history on the winning side of the ledger . . . For the first time, Michigan will have a "B" tennis team this season along with the regular varsity outfit . . . N. Y. U. is entering a strong team in the 47th championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association in New York March 29-30.

Pennsylvania will open its home baseball season next Saturday afternoon on the new River Field diamond . . . The game will mark the first occasion on which games have not been played on Franklin Field since the fall of 1895 . . . There are nine pitchers on the University of Alabama hurling squad . . . Only two of them are lettermen, however . . . and all but three are righthanders . . . Lowell Crippen, high school coach at Harlan, and Del Thayer, coach at Everly High, have been added to the baseball staff of the second annual Baseball and Six-Man Football Clinic to be held at Iowa State College, March 30. D. G. D.

The Lake Hopatcong (N. J.) Yacht Club has scheduled its second annual New Jersey Inboard Championships for July 6-7 on Lake Hopatcong.

International-American Hockey League Final Standings

Season 1939-1940

Eastern Division

	Games Played	Games Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
Providence	54	27	19	8	161	157	62
New Haven	54	27	24	3	177	183	57
Springfield	54	24	24	6	166	149	54
Philadelphia	54	15	31	8	133	170	38

Western Division

Indianapolis	56	26	20	10	174	144	62
Hershey	56	27	24	5	154	156	59
Pittsburgh	56	25	22	9	152	133	59
Cleveland	56	24	24	8	127	130	56
Syracuse	56	20	27	9	147	169	49

Players' Standing

	G	A	Pts
Abel-Ind.	7	11	18
Adolph-Clev.	0	5	5
Ailsby-Phil.	11	19	30
Allum-Phil.	6	9	15
Ambois-Prov.	4	17	21
Asmundsen-Clev.	14	18	32
Aubuchon-Pitt.	4	19	23
Aurie-Pitt.	12	12	24
Ayres-Pitt.	0	10	10
Barry-Pitt.	2	0	2
Bartholome-Clev.	17	26	43
Barton-Phil.	9	19	28
Beisler-Spr.	3	8	11
Bennett-Syr.	25	31	56
Berlett-Syr.	1	2	3
Bessone-Pitt.	4	8	12
Blake, M.-Pitt.	3	11	14
Blake, R.-Clev.	9	9	18
Bowman-Ind.	1	2	3
Brown-Spr.	0	5	5
Brown-Ind.	9	10	19
Brown-Syr.	1	2	3
Bruce-Her.	10	20	30
Brydson-N. H.	9	16	25
Bush-Ind.	7	10	17
Carse-Prov.	5	12	17
Carweth-Ind.	2	4	6
Chad-Prov.	14	8	22
Convey-Syr.	17	33	50
Cook-Clev.	14	15	29
Corrigan-Spr.	12	31	43
Coulson-Syr.	3	11	14
Cunningham-Syr.	12	13	25
Currie-Pitt.	5	11	16
Deacon-Clev.	13	25	38
DeMarco-Prov.	5	9	14
Denault-Pitt.	0	0	0
Desilets-Prov.	7	8	15
Doran-Prov.	14	19	33
Doran-Spr.	5	6	11
Douglas-Ind.	15	19	34
Drouillard-Pitt.	12	25	37
Drouin-N. H.	1	6	7
Duguid-Pitt.	10	12	22
Egan-Spr.	12	11	23
Filmore-Spr.	16	20	36
Fisher-Ind.	7	16	23
Foster-Phil.	21	22	43
Foster-Syr.	2	11	13
Frew-Syr.	2	4	6
Frost-Her.	12	18	30
Gefmann-Phil.	8	16	24
Giesebrecht-Ind.	10	9	19
Giroux-Prov.	17	23	40
Goldsworthy-Clev.	9	22	31
Goldup-Pitt.	12	12	24
Gracie-Ind.	15	20	35
Gustafson-Phil.	8	17	25
Hamill-Her.	9	10	19
Hanson-Clev.	3	4	7
Hansen-Syr.	1	0	1
Hemmerling-N. H.	26	31	57
Heron-Pitt.	3	3	6
Hoch-N. H.	0	15	15
Hudson-Ind.	27	27	54
Jackson-Prov.	5	7	12
Jackson-Spr.	10	22	32
Jarvis-Her.	18	17	35
Jenkins-Spr.	8	18	26
Jerwa-Clev.	4	10	14
Jones-Ind.	6	6	12
Jonsson-Pitt.	2	4	6
Kalbfleisch-Her.	3	4	7
Kaminsky-Spr.	11	29	40
Kashner-Pitt.	2	7	9
Keating-Ind.	8	12	20
Keating-Syr.	11	17	28
Kelly-Pitt.	20	20	40
Kilrea, H.-Ind.	6	21	27
Kilrea, K.-Ind.	4	15	19
Kilrea, W.-Her.	12	29	41
Kirk-Her.	16	16	32
Klein-Syr.	16	21	37
Krol-Phil.	7	11	18
Kuhn-Syr.	4	9	13
Lamb-Spr.	20	14	34
Lauzon-Her.	3	9	12
Lesieur-Prov.	6	7	13
Levinsky-Phil.	3	13	16
Lewis-Ind.	1	6	7
Liscombe-Ind.	8	11	19
Little-Her.	1	0	1
Locking-Syr.	31	32	63
Long-Pitt.	0	0	0
Mackie-Her.	11	5	16
Manzuso-N. H.	9	20	29
Mann-Prov.	11	16	27
Markle-Syr.	9	24	33
Mason-Clev.	12	12	24
McCully-N. H.	8	8	16
McDonald, Ind.	4	13	17
McGoldrick-Her.	4	3	7
McInenly-Syr.	2	13	15
McKenzie-Prov.	6	7	13
McManus-Pitt.	5	21	26
McReavy-Her.	16	17	33
Metz-Pitt.	13	25	38
Molyneaux-Clev.	2	6	8
Mondou-N. H.	6	15	21
Motter-Ind.	5	4	9
Myles-Phil.	7	8	15
O'Neil-Clev.	7	20	27
Patterson-N. H.	25	27	52
Pettinger-Her.	9	12	21
Polich-Phil.	11	22	33
Rae-Spr.	0	0	0
Raymond-Prov.	0	4	4
Reardon-Her.	13	24	37
Robertson-Clev.	5	3	8
Robinson-N. H.	11	14	25
Roche-N. H.	13	28	41
Ross-Ind.	3	6	9
Roubell-Phil.	13	19	32
Roulston-Her.	7	12	19
Runge-Clev.	7	15	22
Schultz-Spr.	21	25	46
Shannon-Her.	13	18	31
Shannon-Spr.	2	4	6
Sherf-Pitt.	20	15	35
Sherwood-Prov.	10	14	24
Shields-N. H.	5	9	14
Shill-Prov.	14	26	40
Shore-Spr.	1	14	15
Simmons-Syr.	0	3	3
Singbush-N. H.	12	14	26
Smith-Phil.	11	22	33
Stanowski-Prov.	0	3	3
Starr-Prov.	15	26	41
Steele-Prov.	10	13	23
Summerhill-N. H.	14	27	41
Tackney-Pitt.	0	0	0
Tapin-Pitt.	16	15	31
Taylor-Pitt.	14	14	28
Teasdale-Syr.	0	2	2
Thibault-Spr.	11	14	25
Thomson-Ind.	10	26	36
Thomson-N. H.	0	1	1
Thurrier-Spr.	28	32	60
Tomson-Spr.	2	3	5
Toupin-Syr.	16	34	50
Tremblay-N. H.	23	24	47
Waldriff-Spr.	1	2	3
Ward-N. H.	5	14	19
Wareing-Phil.	18	17	35
Whitelaw-Ind.	6	7	13
Wilder-Ind.	12	12	24
Willson-N. H.	12	32	44
Wilson-Prov.	15	14	29

Baseball Opening Supersedes Election

CLARKSDALE, Miss., March 26 (AP)—Opening of the Clarksdale baseball season and the municipal election were both set for April 23.

So—the election was postponed to April 30.

"We don't believe that politics ought to interfere with baseball and the candidates don't think so, either," commented Democratic Executive Committee Chairman O. Shaw Johnson.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND
LONDON
MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Tea with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatever used. Open daily including Sundays, 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
143 Kensington High St., Western 6978

FRANCE
PARIS
AU BON ACCUEIL
7 rue du 29 Juillet
Good little Restaurant

Where To Dine
CONCORD, N. H.
MAC'S DINERS
GOOD FOOD
LUNCHEONS . . . . . 25c up
DINNERS . . . . . 35c up
STEAKS . . . . . 40c up
Clean Rest Rooms
CONCORD, N. H. RUTLAND, VT.

Cooking? That's Easy!

In a house well stocked with foods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

There's a truly appetizing variety of foods at your finger tips when you follow the advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Packaged, bottled, frozen, and canned foods, ready to cook or ready to eat, basic foods or "fancy fixings," staples or delicacies fresh from the orchards. You will find many of them at your local Monitor-advertised food stores.

The Home Forum

A Distant Land

BEING A New Englander, every March I reread *Walden*. It's good for me; it starts my sap flowing. Always I find something new in it, something that halts me and makes me argue with myself. And this year I found it on the first page. Here, at the beginning, Thoreau faced the need of talking of himself. Being of New England, this troubled him. Being Thoreau, he met it boldly. He spoke of himself, he wrote, because there was no one else he knew so well. And, in his turn, he required of every writer "a simple and sincere account of his own life . . . some such account as he would send to his kindred from a distant land." There speaks Thoreau the writer, Thoreau the student. But it is a third Thoreau who adds, "for if he has lived sincerely, it must have been in a distant land to me."

Here seemed good talk to linger over. It was not new; Sidney, in *Astrophel and Stella*, said: "Look in thy heart, and write." Honest writing, good writing, is just that—from the heart, telling what we know best. There is skill in the weaving of patterns, to be sure, and skill may be acquired. But homespun or silk, dove-gray or crimson, the warp and woof come from our own lives. The borrowed stuff, however deft the shuttle, never feels right. It is twice worked; the life has gone from it; you feel the shoddy under your fingers. I know; we all say: "But this life I lead is so humdrum, so ordinary!" So we seek the distant, the greener fields. But Thoreau wrote of quiet Concord.

* * *

And, as I lingered, it seemed that I might have something to say of that. The rest, the comment on the "distant land," seemed simple. Each of us lives in our own distant land. Here was the old theme of tragic isolation. But then I was sure of neither the tragedy nor the isolation. Nor, I thought, was Thoreau sure of them. For later, commenting on his seeming isolation in that small hut on Walden, he wrote: "Why should I feel lonely? is not our planet in the Milky Way? . . . What sort of space is that which separates a man from his fellows and makes him solitary?"

Here was a paradox. Were there any distant lands? Daily, by our firesides, we heard voices from lands that to Thoreau were as remote as legend. "Come in, Helsinki": "Calling Rome"; "This is London." The world had shrunk since *Walden* was written, our concept of space had changed. London was no more distant than my neighbor Lee, calling across the wall against the March winds.

* * *

And yet there was this, too—that my neighbor Lee, in another sense, was as remote as these men whose voices came to me across the gray Atlantic. I lived in one Jaalam, he in another. To me the slow processional of sun and frost, seed and harvest, meant but weather; but to Lee, the farmer, they meant a livelihood. The white April rain, the golden sun of August were vital to him. And each of my Jaalam neighbors lived in a distant land, equally strange to me. Daily I passed Stan Willis's shop, heard the tinkle of iron on anvil, saw the forge fire blossom. His Jaalam was of iron, mine of words. I thought of Jim Kibbee, of Will Dolliver, of David Chenery. Our lives touched, we overlapped and shared; yet I knew less of them, I felt, than I know of Rob Norton, who writes to me—too seldom—from South Australia. And then I thought of the thousands whom I see daily in the city, the strange faces passing, passing, each intent on unknown ends. To each of them his own Jaalam and, like all writers, I wondered what I could tell them of mine.

And—now I was deep in cloudy implications, unguessed before—I knew that my own Jaalam was shifting, never twice the same. It changed, took on new shapes with the season, the lighting, my own mood. It was one town ten years ago, quite another now. And how could one write, and truly, of something so nebulous, so shifting in color and form? And then—deeper still—all these other Jaalams, from Lee's to David Chenery's, must be as cloudy as my own. What wisdom could one get from this? Thoreau himself had shifted ground; at one time his next-door neighbor, living sincerely, abode in a distant land; at another writing, he was neighbor to the Milky Way, and not lonely.

And still I sat, finger on that passage in *Walden*, bemused, bewildered.

* * *

But there was nothing new, nothing strange in this paradox, this confusion. I had known it before, going down to the pond on misty summer mornings. You went past Jim Kibbee's, past Lee's with smoke rising from their kitchen chimneys; your feet took the familiar path over the hill. Mist had drifted from the pond, the meadows, and below lay Jaalam Town, deep-shrouded, a place of mystery under the billowy whiteness. A dog barked; someone chopped wood; voices came from the depths. And you could recognize none of it. And then, the sun warm on your back, the mist thinned, and bit by bit your familiar town took shape under your eyes, the steeples, the elm by Stoddard's barn, the roofs, the domed lines of maples. Never before had you seen it like this; it was familiar, yet strange; it was your town, yet a distant land.

And there, for me, was the solution of my bewilderment. Here was no strange place, but a new facet of the infinite variety of this small town. And never, I knew, would I see it in all its phases. What I must see, what I must write about, was but a small corner of infinity. And, thinking of that, I knew now that others, from their viewpoints, must see the same. We lived not in distant lands, but in the same land. The distance was but seeming. For what measure will you set for infinity?

I laid by Thoreau and *Walden*. Here, distilled, was something I could accept; and I think that he would have accepted it. I came back to this strong sun of March over the white fields with a new sense of meaning. Again there were the voices from overseas; again London spoke. And equally unseen, equally unknown, from across the road came the voices of boys coasting on the drifted fields sloping from Jim Kibbee's. The two, from overseas, from over the road, blended and merged in harmony.

DANIEL CHASE

By Courtesy of the Associated American Artists, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"SPRINGTIME": *An Etching by John E. Costigan*

BORN IN Providence, Rhode Island, John E. Costigan is a self-taught etcher. In the vicinity of his present home, in Orangeburg, New York, he finds the material depicted in his etchings. This pastoral scene is pleasant for the sentiment expressed, and for the atmosphere Mr. Costigan has imparted of spring woodland through which this happy group approaches us.

Here Lafayette Was Born

OUR MARQUIS (de Lafayette) was born at Chavaniac in Auvergne. You will not find Chavaniac on your map unless you have a large scale French map. But you can find Le Puy on almost any map of France. It is a town of twenty thousand inhabitants and is about seventy-five miles southwest of Lyons. Chavaniac is twenty miles—or thereabouts—from Le Puy.

The land around Chavaniac is of ancient volcanic origin—a black country—with jutting peaks here and there. The château still exists. Approaching it, one may see its towers and its roof over the tops of the trees. There is nothing in its form that makes it beautiful, or even impressive, as a building, but it stands on high ground and the view from its terrace and its windows has the poetry of distance. It seems to exist in a land of quiet and lovely dreams, of pleasant hills and quiet valleys. Far away, on clear days one may see the towering mass of Puy-de-Dôme.

The château has many rooms—most of them large—and in the profusion of historical relics and paintings it is, in effect, a Lafayette museum. Thirteen of the bedrooms carry the names of our thirteen original states. . . .

In 1916 Chavaniac was offered for sale. It was purchased by an American Association known as the "Lafayette Memorial Fund." The château was slowly going to decay at that time. . . .

That has all been changed by the funds generously supplied by the Lafayette Memorial Fund. . . . The interior of the great house is well kept and attractive.—From "Lafayette," by W. E. WOODWARD. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Even Now

Gentleness in the air
Speaks of spring,
Of fragile leaf, unfolding bloom,
And fluttering wing.

Soft as a petal's touch,
Light as a feather's flight,
Spring whispers in the air
And spring's delight.

ELIZABETH WILDER

Bearing Her Beauty

I had forgotten everything—
except: how early it is for sprin

I saw the boughs, a dream of wonder;
as a wide-eyed child, I looked not under,

but up and through the cherry tree,
bearing her beauty down on me,

holding her jewels as a queen
or child holds jewels: regal or clean.

But as a whim blew forth the wind,
this was no tree that springtime thinned.

Leaving the beauty etched with no
bright thing about her. Only snow

lay carpeted around her, taking
the falling petals wind was shaking.

I had forgotten everything—
except: how early it is for spring!

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

From Indian Paths to Provincial Mile-Stones

AN INEXPLICABLE CHARM still attaches itself to these old Indian paths, a delight in attempting to trace their unused and overgrown roadways, as they leave the main road in devious twists and turns till they again join its beaten way. And the halo of early romance and adventure surrounds them. Holland felt the charm when he wrote thus of the Bay Path:

"It was marked by trees a portion of the distance and by slight clearings of brush and thicket for the remainder. No stream was bridged, no hill graded, and no marsh drained. The path led through woods which bore the marks of centuries, over barren hills that had been licked by the Indian hounds of fire, and along the banks of streams that the seine had never dragged. A powerful interest was attached to the Bay Path. It was the channel through which laws were communicated, through which flowed news from distant friends, and through which came long, loving letters and messages. That rough thread of soil chopped by the blades of a hundred streams was a bond that radiated at each terminus into a thousand fibres of love and interest and hope and memory. Every rod had been prayed over by friends on the journey and friends at home."

For many years these paths were travelled, gradually widening from foot-paths to bridle-ways, to cart-tracks, to carriage roads, set thick with cheerful country homes. In some portions of New England they still are travelled and form the general thoroughfare, but in many lonely townships the old paths are deserted, and traffic and passage over the post or country road is gone forever. . . .

Some of the old provincial mile-stones, however, remain, and put us in close touch with the past. In the southern part of New London County, and at Stratford, Conn., on the old post-road—the King's Highway—between Boston and Philadelphia, there are mossgrown stones that were set under the supervison of Benjamin Franklin when he was colonial Postmaster-General. After that highway was laid out, the placing and setting of the mile-stones was entrusted to Franklin, and he transacted the business, as he did everything else, in a thoroughly original way. He drove over the road in a comfortable chaise, followed by a gang of men and heavy teams loaded with the mile-stones. He attached to his chaise a machine which registered by the revolution of the chaise-wheels the number of miles travelled, and he had the mile-stones set by that record, and marked with the distance to the nearest large town. Thus the Stratford stone says: "20 Mls to N. H."—New Haven.—From "Customs and Fashions in Old New England," by ALICE MORSE EARLE. (New York: Scribner.)

Lifting Up a Standard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHEN THE ENEMY shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him" (Isaiah 59:19). The enemy of mankind assumes innumerable phases, and verily seems to overwhelm as a flood those who know not how to cope with the boasted power of evil. What is this standard that "the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up"? What is it that can give to one an assurance of protection and peace when all about seems chaotic? Millions of weary sufferers have been searching from the beginning of time for an answer to the riddle of human existence with its bonds and its entanglements.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, points to the solution of the problem with the blessed assurance (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." That this promise is not vain is being proved in the experience of many who have gained not only comfort and hope from the Master's words, but positive deliverance from various troubles as a result of knowing the truth. They have found that the truth of being, when understood, eliminates, step by step, the complexity of mortal existence.

Human knowledge conceives of existence as consisting of material feelings, actions, circumstances, and things. It calls man material and corporeal. Popular theology accepts the allegorical account in Genesis of man as made of dust into which has been breathed the spirit of life. Biology and physiology declare this supposedly material man to be the product and the victim of material laws of birth, growth, maturity, decline, and decay. But all this is based upon a false standard, the mistaken belief that man is organized matter, whereas the inspired record of creation given in the first chapter of Genesis affirms him to be the image and likeness of God, Spirit. The false concept of man is the basic enemy of mankind, and the source of all human limitations and discord. Only the understanding of man's spiritual, perfect selfhood can stem the flood of evil and open the gateway to heaven, harmony.

In answer to the question, "What is man?" Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475): "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements. The Scriptures inform us that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Matter is not that likeness. The likeness of Spirit cannot be so unlike Spirit. Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science. Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique."

This, then, is the perfect standard that is to be lifted up against the enemy of false belief, the truth that is to free from all manner of error. If one is burdened with a sense of lack, unhappiness, sin, sickness, or death, the understanding of spiritual, perfect being can lift the clouds of error as certainly as the sunlight of the morning dispels the darkness of the night. This Christianly scientific knowing is true prayer. That it is efficacious has been proved in the experience of thousands throughout the civilized world. Diseases believed to be incurable have been healed, hopeless sufferers have been raised to lives of health and usefulness, and many who have been mistakenly seeking for good in the shallows of materiality and sin are finding hope and right direction by accepting this true standard as taught in Christian Science.

The understanding that "now are we the sons of God" (I John 3:2) enables one who has perhaps been waging a losing battle against some form of sin or weakness, to rise successfully against this enemy to his health and happiness. He learns the frailty of mere human wishfulness and good resolutions, for in spite of these he has again and again found himself slipping back to the old ways. This has been due to his mistaken conviction that man is mortal and material, naturally inclined to sin and waywardness. But Christian Science gives him a correct perspective, and with it come true self-respect and moral strength. He now learns that his real selfhood is the perfect reflection of God, Spirit, and that right desire is not the product of one's own personal volition, but emanates from divine Mind, God. He sees that it is likewise supported and enforced by divine Principle. He no longer leans upon frail human will, which has failed so miserably, but humbly and courageously utilizes God-bestowed power to express his true selfhood. Progress in Christian Science accustoms him to think of himself as, in reality, the pure, perfect child of God, and this consciousness of real being is the standard by which he regulates his human experience, accepting good and rejecting evil, that which is inimical to harmony and orderly living.

It is to the correct concept of man that Mrs. Eddy refers when she writes on page 227 of Science and Health: "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Lever l'Étendard

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"L'ENNEMI VIENDRA comme un fleuve; mais l'Esprit de l'Éternel lèvera l'enseigne contre lui" (Ésaïe 59:19). L'ennemi du genre humain revêt des aspects innombrables, et tel un fleuve, submerge en apparence ceux qui ne savent pas comment tenir tête au prétendu pouvoir du mal. Quelle est cette enseigne que "l'Esprit de l'Éternel lèvera"? Quand tout semble être dans le chaos, qu'est-ce qui peut nous donner l'assurance de la protection et de la paix? Dès les temps les plus reculés, d'innombrables personnes lassées et souffrantes ont cherché à résoudre l'énigme de l'existence humaine avec ses entraves et ses complications.

Le Christ Jésus, le Conducteur, nous a donné cette assurance bénie, indiquant la solution du problème (Jean 8:32): "Vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira." Une foule de gens ont prouvé que cette promesse n'est pas vaine, car les paroles du Maître leur ont apporté non seulement le courage et l'espoir, mais — quand ils ont connu la vérité — la délivrance positive à l'égard de différents maux. Ces disciples ont pu voir que lorsqu'elle est comprise, la vérité de l'être élimine graduellement les difficultés de l'existence mortelle.

A vues humaines, l'existence se compose de sentiments, d'actions, de circonstances et de choses matériels. L'homme passe pour matériel et corporel. La théologie populaire accepte le récit allégorique de la Genèse, décrivant un homme formé de poussière animée d'un souffle de vie. Selon la biologie et la physiologie, cet homme censément matériel serait le produit et la victime de lois matérielles concernant la naissance, la croissance, la maturité, le déclin, la destruction. Mais tout cela repose sur des normes erronées, sur la fausse croyance que l'homme est un organisme de matière, alors que dans son récit inspiré concernant la création, le premier chapitre de la Genèse affirme que l'homme est l'image ou la ressemblance de Dieu, de l'Esprit. Le faux concept de l'homme est le grand ennemi de l'humanité, la source de tous les discords et des limitations humaines. Comprendre l'individualité spirituelle et parfaite de l'homme, telle est la seule chose qui puisse arrêter les flots du mal et nous ouvrir la porte du ciel, de l'harmonie.

En réponse à la question: "Qu'est-ce que l'homme?" Mary Baker Eddy déclare, à la page 475 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "L'homme n'est pas matière; il n'est pas composé de cerveau, de sang, d'os, et d'autres éléments matériels. Les Écritures nous apprennent que l'homme est fait à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu. La matière n'est pas cette ressemblance. La ressemblance de l'Esprit ne peut être si dissemblable à l'Esprit. L'homme est spirituel et parfait, et parce qu'il est spirituel et parfait, on doit le comprendre ainsi dans la Science Chrétienne. L'homme est idée, l'image de l'Amour; il n'est pas physique."

Voilà donc l'enseigne parfaite qu'il faut élever contre l'ennemi, c'est-à-dire contre la fausse croyance; voilà la vérité qui nous affranchira des erreurs de tout genre. Si l'on est accablé par un sentiment de pénurie, de malheur, de péché, de maladie ou de mort, la compréhension de l'être spirituel et parfait peut dissiper les nuages de l'erreur aussi sûrement que les feux de l'aurore chassent les ténèbres de la nuit. Cette connaissance chrétiennement scientifique est la vraie prière. Dans toutes les parties du monde civilisé, d'innombrables personnes ont prouvé qu'elle est efficace. Elles ont vu guérir des maux tenus pour incurables; des malades réduits au désespoir ont été rendus à la santé et à une carrière utile; tels qui cherchaient vainement le bien dans les eaux trompeuses du matérialisme et du péché trouvent maintenant l'espérance et la certitude d'être guidés dans la bonne voie en acceptant les vérités qu'enseigne la Science Chrétienne.

Comprendre que "nous sommes dès à présent enfants de Dieu" (I Jean 3:2) aide celui qui n'arrivait peut-être pas à vaincre telle forme du péché ou de la faiblesse; dès lors il lui devient possible d'abattre cet adversaire de sa santé et de son bonheur. Il apprend que les bonnes résolutions et les désirs purement humains sont fragiles, puisque malgré leur concours il retombait sans cesse dans les mêmes fautes. Cela tenait à ce qu'il était convaincu, bien à tort, que l'homme est mortel, matériel, naturellement enclin au péché et à la rébellion. Mais la Science Chrétienne donne au disciple un point de vue correct, favorable au vrai respect de soi-même et à la force morale. Le Scientiste apprend que son moi véritable est la réflexion parfaite de Dieu, de l'Esprit; que les bons désirs ont leur source non pas dans le vouloir personnel, mais dans l'Entendement divin qui est Dieu. Il voit que le divin Principe les soutient et les rend effectifs. Il ne s'appuie plus sur la fragile volonté humaine qui l'a si misérablement déçu; mais avec humilité et courage, il emploie le pouvoir que Dieu lui donne pour exprimer son individualité véritable. A mesure qu'il progresse dans la Science Chrétienne, il s'accoutume à penser à soi comme étant en réalité l'enfant de Dieu, pur et parfait; cette conscience de l'être réel devient la norme d'après laquelle il règle sa carrière humaine, acceptant le bien et rejetant le mal qui nuirait à l'harmonie et à l'ordre de sa conduite.

C'est au vrai concept de l'homme que Mrs. Eddy fait allusion lorsqu'elle écrit, à la page 227 de *Science et Santé:* "La Science Chrétienne lève l'étendard de la liberté et crie: 'Suivez-moi! Échappez à l'esclavage de la maladie, du péché et de la mort!' Jésus traça le chemin. Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres! Tel est votre droit divin."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-161 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 324 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition .. 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper .. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1940 ** R

Boston Advised To Man Bridges In Night Hours

Effort to stop service over Fort Point Channel at $2,200 a boat blocked by U. S.

Boston must continue to furnish drawbridge service during the night hours on three vehicular bridges over Fort Point Channel to the tune of $2,200 a boat, George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, announced today.

A letter received by Mr. Hyland from Col. A. K. B. Lyman, of the War Department's Engineer Corps, denied a petition filed with the War Department last December by the Commissioner of Public Works asking that the drawbridges be closed from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m.

Only 5 Boats in 8 Months

In his petition Mr. Hyland pointed out that in the first eight months of 1939 only five boats used the bridges during those hours and, with pay-roll expenses totaling $11,368.76 the major item, the cost per boat amounted to $2,200.

Mr. Hyland's petition further pointed out that only two of the ten wharves upstream are lighted at night and that a large portion of the waterfront is not used for wharves at all. The shallowness of the channel, which is only 12 feet deep, also limits its use, the Commissioner's request stated.

Comments or objections to the proposed night-time closing of the drawbridges were called for by the War Department.

Emergency Measure

In his letter denying the petition Colonel Lyman said that objections had been received from the Boston Fire Department and shipping interests both of which asserted that in such emergencies as a fire or a leaking boat in the channel the closed bridges would constitute a serious hazard.

The three bridges which are at Dorchester Avenue, Broadway, and Dover Street, are opened all day and night except 6:15 to 9:10 a. m., and 4:15 to 7:40 p. m., hours when vehicular traffic is especially heavy. A proposal from Mr. Hyland that the morning period be changed to 7 to 9:10 brought objections from the New Haven Railroad which contends that the forty-five minutes between 6:15 and 7 is a busy time and that many of their trains, using a fourth bridge over the Channel, operate at that period.

Two-Job Teachers Face Dismissal

At least 20 of the 314 employees of the Boston School Department, who teach at the evening schools, face immediate dismissal in a drive to eliminate persons who have other jobs on public payrolls, following a School Committee Conference last night.

In response to a communication from City Councilor James J. Goode, Jr., Assistant Superintendent, Michael J. Downey, reported that the evening schools have 92 employees who hold other jobs. Three are employed in other City Departments, seven by Suffolk County, three by the Federal Government, and one by the State of Massachusetts. Thirty-eight others, he said, are employed by the School Department, mostly as shop teachers during the day.

Their wages as employees in the night school department range from $2 to $5.50 a night.

Boston Weather Bill in Congress

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Establishment of a meteorological station in Boston was proposed yesterday by Representative John W. McCormack (D) Massachusetts, in a bill calling for a $50,000 appropriation.

Mr. McCormack's measure for the independent forecast station in Boston met approval of virtually all New England members of Congress. It was understood that Weather Bureau officials and the Coast Guard also favored establishment of such a station.

Discussing the proposal Mr. McCormack said weather forecasts from Boston had "been becoming more uncertain and inaccurate, causing tremendous property damage."

Weather Predictions

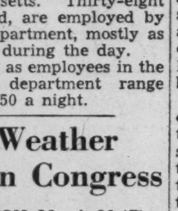
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday with lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; Thursday rain or snow; diminishing west to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; Thursday rain or snow.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing west and northwest winds becoming easterly near Sandy Hook Wednesday and scattered to broken clouds tonight and Wednesday; snow squalls off the coast of north portion tonight.



Official Temperatures

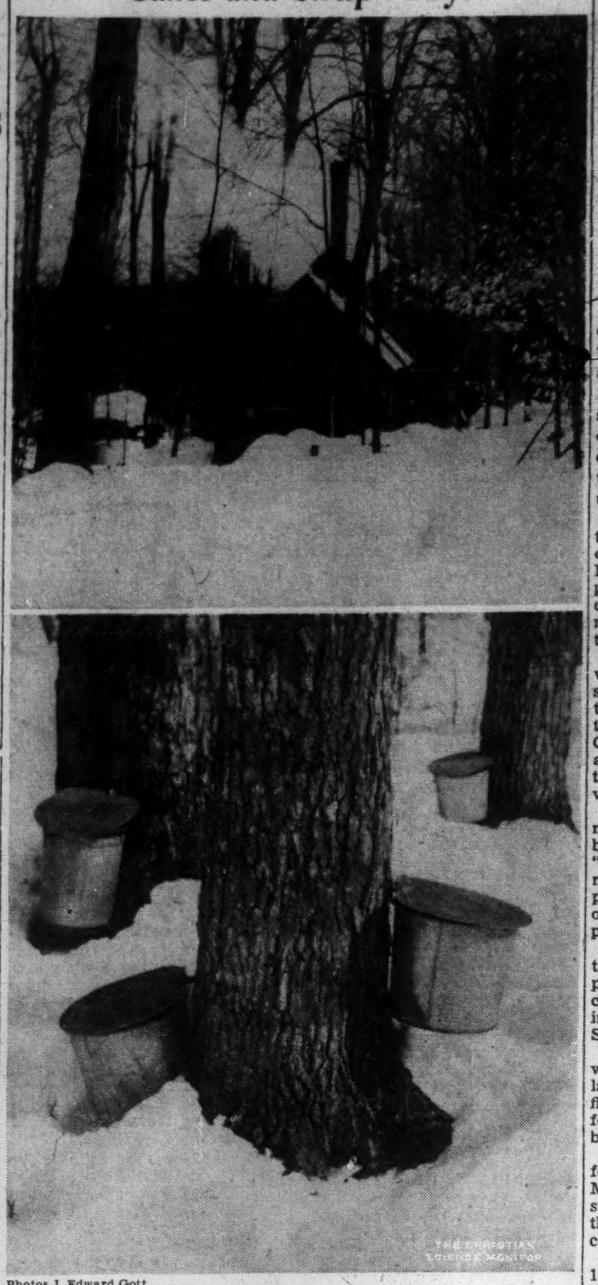
	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	25	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	25	23	New York	28	24
Denver	47	46	Norfolk	27	27
Helena	23	22	Philadelphia	28	24
Kansas City	35	35	St. Louis	32	28
Los Angeles	57	57	San Francisco	57	56
Miami	70	65	Washington	26	25
Minneapolis	17	17			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 26.
B—Minimum, March 25.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:06 p. m.; Height 10.9 feet.
Wednesday, 1:26 a. m.; Height 11.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:33 p. m.

Cakes and Sirup—Boy!



Photos J. Edward Gott

Sugaring Off Parties Are Due

Upper: Steam and smoke pour out of sugar house where sap is boiled down. Lower: Sap buckets dot New Hampshire maple grove.

Spring Sap Season Is Here And Sugar Houses Are Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Now that spring is "officially" here, thousands of New Hampshire farmers are preparing to gather maple sap and get the 1940 maple sirup and sugar season under way, although the cold weather is holding up the "run" temporarily.

Sugar houses have been put in readiness. Large piles of wood to keep the fires burning under the vats have been stacked. Equipment for catching and collecting the sap has been taken out of its nearly a year-old storage place, and those farmers who only make sirup and sugar for themselves and friends, as well as those who operate on a commercial basis, are hoping that the weatherman will be kind to them.

Those who have operated sugar orchards for many years point out that the weather during the sap season is the chief factor in determining its success. They say that a not too rapid upswing in temperature, with cool nights, is desirable.

There is quite a contrast in the methods used in sugaring among the various operators. Some still use wooden pails and spouts, collect the sap with an ox-drawn sled carrying a large wooden tank, and, in general, do not let modern influences change their sugaring.

Others use the latest in metal spouts, metal pails, and pipe systems to carry the sap from the trees to the sugar house. Others use tractors to tow tanks to collect the sap. Some use labels with simply the name of the farmer for the finished product, and others go in for brand names with fancy labels.

The maple harvest is one of the most important cash crops to many New Hampshire farmers, and it is one farm product that there is little expectation that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will ever be asked to purchase so as to prevent surpluses from forcing down the price.

Some of the orchards in New Hampshire have been operated for generations. In these cases, trees that have run out have been cut to make room for new trees to develop.

'Knotical' Knots Prove Knotty

Each with a length of rope, more than 200 Technology students, including a half dozen co-eds, last evening bent themselves to the task of unraveling the intricacies of certain knotty problems having nothing to do with physics or calculus. The session marked the beginning of this spring's Shore School, which is conducted by the M. I. T. Nautical Association to introduce budding sailors to the mysteries of the sailboat, and its proper care and handling.

Accorded attention that professors of drier subjects might sigh for, Jack Wood, Tech Sailing Master, waved some hemp before his rapt audience and before one could say "mizzen t'gallant stays'l," a bowline or a sheet bend appeared. Knots as yet unclassified were sometimes, however, the results obtained by members of the group. At times, too, a sheet bend turned into a square knot or a square knot into a granny. No spars were available for practicing the clove hitch or the rolling hitch, but a neighbor's arm served just as well.

Before the hour ended, most of the "tars" had mastered nine different knots. Beside those already mentioned, the anchor bend, figure eight, timber hitch, the stuns'l tack bend completed the required number. The next session will have "splices" as its subject. In further preparation for qualification as crew in a dinghy, subsequent periods will cover such topics as: Cordage, Belaying and Coiling; Ground Tackle; Block and Tackles; Nomenclature of Vessels; Along-Shore Piloting, and Rules of the Road.

Although the weather has been rather variable, and ice has come and gone and come again on the Charles River Basin, the Institute sailing pavilion is open, and any day the fleet may break out its sails to herald the new season.

Census Primer Says New Quiz Began in 1850

4,000 seekers of 2,500 jobs hear questions on money and debts not new but expanded.

So-called personal questions dealing with such intimate matters as earnings, debts, mortgages and money in the bank have been asked in census questionnanres since 1850, students attending the census schools being held throughout Massachusetts were told when they opened the primers distributed to them today.

The primers, which were given to the 4,000 students seeking one of the 2,500 jobs to be open in Massachusetts, contains in its six pages a birdseye view of the 1940 census together with answers to many problems sure to be encountered by enumerators.

To answer objections of those who do not wish to confide personal information to the enumerators the handbook points out that the reports are the property of the Census Bureau only and no other agency will be allowed to see them for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

The reason for such a large number of questions is attributed by the primer to the fact that the "country is so much bigger and mdoern life so much more complex." It also adds that questions on social subjects have been expanding for nearly a century.

The housing census, a new questionnaire this year, has been prepared to give the building trade a complete picture of types of homes in which the people of the United States live, the booklet discloses.

The prospective census workers were told by the primer that a violation of secrecy may result in a fine up to $1,000 or imprisonment for a maximum of two years, or both.

Patrick J. Murray, area manager for the four eastern counties in Massachusetts, today denied that students at the school must go through a lot of red tape to obtain census posts.

Mr. Murray will speak on the 1940 Census at First Baptist Church in Newton Center this evening.

Two radio talks on the Agricultural Census by Theodore A. Dunn, Assistant Manager of this district, were announced by Mr. Murray. The first on WBZ at 6:30 a. m. Thursday and the second on WAAB at 12:15 p. m. Friday. A third broadcast will be announced later.

Banquet Speeches Give Way to Plays

Those perennial yawning sessions which accur at banquets where long speeches are made are very likely to become a thing of the past if the National Automotive Parts Association has sufficient imitators.

At the regional conference of the Association yesterday at the Copley-Plaza speeches were taboo. In the place of speakers on the program the Association presented playlets to put over their points.

Long speeches which include the technical aspects on business and economics were boiled down to dramatizations. Conference members saw the material distilled in play-dialogue and presented by a cast made up partly of amateurs and partly of professional actors.

The Association will employ this system in its 21 other regional conferences throughout the United States.

Governor Welcomes New Italian Consul

Italy's new Consul to Boston, F. Cancellario D'Alena, paid his respects to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today. Accompanying the new Consul was Vice-Consul Silvio Vitale. Mr. D'Alena has been in Boston for two weeks following a two months stay in Rome. He was transferred by the Italian Government from the Consul's office in Albania.

Motor Executives in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Richard H. Grant **William S. Knudsen**

The General Motors Corporation Vice-President in charge of sales, left, and the President of the Corporation, Mr. Knudsen, are in Boston to confer with dealers.

Ipswich 'Boy' Returns Home But G. M. Doesn't Greet Him

Continued from Page 1

100 dealers he expects to sit down and talk with the remainder of this week and the start of next.

"Every year since 1934," explained Mr. Knudsen, "we three have gone out and talked with 100 dealers. Last year we went to the Pacific Coast. We just drop in unannounced, and ask them, 'What's wrong with our cars?'"

Going Into Maine

Their route will carry them through Portland, Maine, Providence, R. I., New Haven, Conn., Hartford, Springfield, and up into New Hampshire. They will pass by some 376 dealers, choosing their 100 from among them.

Mr. Knudsen said the Federal Reserve index, swinging up to 128 in December, exceeding even 1929 production figures, had helped bring considerably accelerated new car purchases in January and February, and this had continued substantially above last year for the first 20 days of this month.

However, the Federal Reserve indice has now slumped to 105, and Mr. Knudsen said he expected it would level off for the first six months at about 110. This means, he hazarded that 1940 will be a good automobile year, a better year than 1939, but hardly as good as the record year of 1937.

Mr. Grant said the October automobile show date had helped even up employment, and that a study was now being pushed to see if it hadn't benefited dealers, despite the long carry-over of used cars to the spring selling season.

He said used car sales were up about 25 per cent above last year's figures for this much of the year.

Mr. Fisher spoke of the unexpectedly large reception of the new "torpedo" body styles.

Family Relationships Scanned At Simmons College Forum

Working wives in the modern society constitute a complicating factor in the family relationship, Mrs. Stuart Mudd, Director of Marriage Counsel in Philadelphia, declared in an interview at Simmons College today.

Mrs. Mudd and Dr. Ernest R. Groves, Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, were speakers last night at the opening meeting of the three-day institute on "Successful Marriage" which is being conducted at Simmons by the Marriage Study Association of Boston.

The danger in this trend, as Mrs. Mudd sees it, lies in the fact that the husband's normal position and self-respect as head of the family is sometimes undermined by division of the bread-winning responsibility.

Economic conditions, on the other hand, are not in the "home-breaker" classification, according to Mrs. Mudd. In fact, she believes that adversity often has the effect of drawing a family closer together.

Speaking on "The American Family in a Modern World," Dr. Groves described the American family as having fallen prey to the menacing influences of our present civilization due to social neglect. He stressed the urgent and immediate need for a building up and strengthening of the family ties.

This can be accomplished, he said, by a reversal of the current tendency in this country to base living upon superficial externals. Man must develop that "inner light within himself," declared Dr. Groves, for he sees this as the basic need of the family today. It is the essence of happy marriage and a strong family life.

That there is a reaching out for something more substantial is evident, he pointed out, in the demand of students in colleges all over the United States for the kind of courses that will help them to prepare for marriage.

The Marriage Study Association, under which the three-day institute at Simmons is being conducted, was incorporated in Massachusetts in 1935. It is a nonprofit organization and its purpose is to help people prepare for marriage and to make it a happy experience.

This is the first institute which the Association has conducted in Boston, its previous activities having been confined to lectures, individual discussion groups, and similar activities.

More Jobs Seen For College Men

Students graduating from colleges this June will find more jobs awaiting them than at any time since 1937, according to a statement issued today by Prof. Horace G. Thacker, Head of the Vocational Department at Boston University's College of Business Administration.

Professor Thacker bases his opinions on the fact that University placement figures are 25 per cent higher than last year.

"Seniors," he pointed out, "are being interviewed by placement representatives of many large corporations. This is a new trend for New England firms," he said.

"Formerly New England businessmen expected seniors hunting a job to come to the firm's office," he declared. "They feel that if a man was interested in their business he would come to them. Now they realize that to get the best men in their organizations they must send representatives to various colleges and universities."

Boston Mayor Will Study New Budget for Savings

Acceding to persistent demands from real estate interests and civic groups strongly represented in the City Council, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today announced that he would go over Boston's $46,245,217 budget with a fine-tooth comb before attaching the executive signature that would make a prospective $1.60 increase in the tax rate official.

But the Mayor injected a warning into budget discussions this morning that he expected to "sign with few or no changes," standing on his previous statement that he does not consider the present budget inflationary in any sense of the word.

All that now remains to make the budget the city's documentary program for 1940 is the Mayor's signature, the Council having adopted it yesterday. The Mayor is expected to keep the budget at least two days for further study.

Having survived economy demands from certain Councilors, the budget was attacked today by Charles Lee, executive secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, as a surprising piece of documentary deflation, in so far as property values are concerned. He pointed out that a $1.60 rise in tax rates means $160 on property assessed for $100,000, or a 4 per cent rate of increase in taxes paid on a $4,000 home.

While it was pointed out by defenders of the budget at Council hearings yesterday that a $1.60 tax rise would mean only a comparatively small increase on a $5,000 house, Mr. Lee declared that such figures were confusing to the layman. Councilors also stated that it would require a $1,000,000 reduction in the budget to bring about a mere tax drop of 65 cents.

Mr. Lee reversed the approach, pointing out that a small reduction in the tax rate would have a stimulating effect upon real estate values which are now far below the assessed valuations. Likewise, he said, a drop, however small, would invite industry to settle in the city and help the city to keep the industrial taxpayers it still has.

The Council gave final approval following a spirited two-hour debate which was precipitated when Councilor Henry L. Shattuck submitted a minority report, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, urging reductions reaching $2,304,000. The vote was 19 to 2, with Councilors Shattuck and Perlie Dyar Chase dissenting.

The budget is about $630,000 higher than last year's and as passed by the Council includes reductions of $113,000 made by the Committee on Appropriations.

Councilor Shattuck's suggestion of pay cuts ranging from 2½ per cent to 7½ per cent drew vigorous criticism from other Councilors, some of whom said their constituents frequently clamored for jobs but seldom complained about nigh taxes. Mr. Shattuck estimated that, if begun May 1, this pay cut would save $1,500,000 this year.

Councilor Shattuck quoted editorials from practically every Boston newspaper in emphasizing the strength of public demands for further reductions.

Author of 'How to Read a Book' Asserts 'Most of Us Can't Read'

"Most of us can't read," says Prof. Mortimer J. Adler. And Professor Adler ought to know—having just written "How to Read a Book," which is causing quite a few academic brows to bristle.

Caught in his hotel between signing books and getting ready to catch a train back to the University of Chicago where he teaches, he was none-the-less eager to elaborate on his ideas about reading.

"What I want to make clear is, that there are a number of great books and authors who must be read slowly and thoroughly—the kind of literature one doesn't read once and throw away, but reads again and again, always finding something new and worth while."

Mr. Adler, when he is deep in the discussion of his message, paces the floor and gestures with quick vital movements. He paused now to drive home his point.

"In order to extract this vast readability from a book we read," he continued, "we have to be able to know how to go about it. We must be able to ask: 'What in general is being said?' 'How in particular is it being said?' 'Is it true?' and 'What of it?' If we can do this and understand and answer what it is we ask, we can say that we have read a book."

"Almost anybody who plays a game, tennis, polo, baseball, pays a great deal of attention to the rules," Professor Adler said. "Now everybody thinks he or she can read. But if you ask the rules for reading a book you get a look which plainly says, 'I don't know. Are there any?'"

Are there any? You'd be surprised again. Mr. Adler has them all down in black and white. There are three sections, each section has three or four subdivisions. The main divisions sound simple: The analysis of a book's structure, The interpretation of a book's contents. The criticism of a book as a communication of knowledge. The thing is that Mr. Adler's plan, as he is eager to have everyone know, is simple. It is a simple, he says, as all common sense is simple. "But," he adds, "it is not easy."

The vast educational world didn't take kindly to a young man who went about telling college professors that they didn't know how to read. However, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, who is a bit unorthodox himself, when it comes to educational matters, thought young Dr. Adler might "have something there" in this reading theory. Together they tried it out with both high school and college students. They found that most individuals can read words but not ideas. That started the whole thing.

Professor Adler likes to emphasize that though his rules are simple, putting them into practice is not. "There is no easy formula for reading," he said. "I hope I didn't create any illusions in my book that there is. Neither do I suggest that all books that are worth reading, in the broad sense, are to be read with the care that I advocate for use in a relatively limited field of literature."

"Education, after all," Professor Adler says, "is the process by which the powers of men become habituated by good literature."

One more question. Can an individual become educated, in the finest sense of the word, if he learns to read creatively and reads widely, without going through the process of formal scholastic education? "Yes," said Mr. Adler, "with only a few qualifications I think he can. Certainly if he does not learn to read he is not educated, no matter how many degrees he holds."

One gathers, after talking with Professor Adler, that there are a lot of individuals in the world who cannot read. One also gathers that with Mr. Adler on the job, their ranks will be thinned. J. R.

Popularity of Square Dance Explained by Ford Expert

The square dance is here to stay. It has never been as popular, even in its heyday, 30 or 40 years ago. It is more popular than the modern dance.

Benjamin B. Lovett of Dearborn, Michigan, here today for the Eastern District Convention of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, gives this as his opinion, after 16 years of directing recreational activities connected with the square dance (or quadrille, as he prefers to call it) in the Detroit educational area, in a project fathered and financed by Henry Ford.

Mr. Lovett, aided by his wife, who had, he says, "excellent training" in the dance before their marriage, runs a busy week, covering 98 different schools. He and Mrs. Lovett have taught in 26 universities, colleges, and normal schools.

Mr. Lovett, a New Englander, met Mr. Ford at the Wayside Inn.

There are altogether 20,000 pupils, from junior high school age up, who partake in the Lovetts' square dance classes.

"I want to emphasize that we have no 'hillbillies,'" said Mr. Lovett. "The square dance is first of all a dignified affair, very beautiful when properly executed. Mr. Ford's idea, which I am trying to carry out, is to show the dignity as well as the beauty of these old-time dances."

The chief thing the square dance teaches, and "the thought behind it all," Mr. Lovett says, is courtesy.

"A boy who has learned bowing from the waist, in the square dance figures, is 50 per cent more at his ease," Mr. Lovett says he has discovered.

Besides his work among pupils in the Detroit educational area, Mr. Lovett also directs social activities for the Ford Motor Company and the Edison Institute in Greenfield Village. He has 12 teachers who devote their entire time to the teaching of social training in the schools. At the Rouge River plant, where there are 80,000 employees, Mr. Lovett himself concentrates on executives and other department heads—having never less, he says, than 200 in a class.

"There is something peaceful about the old-time square dance that is very refreshing," Mr. Lovett said, "especially in these times. Perhaps that's one reason people so enjoy these old-time measures today.

"What do we teach through quadrilles? Rising, sitting, shaking hands, breaking down timidity, meeting people, feeling at ease, courtesy in the home, in the school, on the street, in public.

"It's one thing to talk about it in the classroom, but to get results, you have to really mingle and put it into practice.

"All our square dances are of foreign origin, most of them brought over from England, originally introduced through Virginia. There one was called the Sir Roger de Coverley, although we now refer to it as the Virginia Reel."

Mr. Lovett says the square dance traveled west from New England.

"And please don't say we have fiddles," said Mr. Lovett. "We have violins."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Danvers, in the Maple Street Church, Maple Street, Danvers, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Hadley School, Redington Street, Swampscott, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
Maurice Evans in "King Richard II." With Donald Randolph, Emmett Rogers, Charles Dalton, Sydney Smith and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week only.)

Shubert—
"Higher and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"An International Incident," starring Ethel Barrymore. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"Mulatto," by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones. Presented by a New York Company. A play of miscegenation. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Money to Burn," with the Gleason Family, 2, 5, 8:10. Also "The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, and George Brent. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Ramles," featuring David Niven. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Balalaika," straring Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Raffles," with David Niven. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney's "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"I Take This Woman," featuring Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Fenway: 2:15, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery. Paramount 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Fenway: 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Millionaire Playboy," featuring Joe Penner. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:35, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," featuring Ellen Drew, Robert Paige, and Judith Barrett. 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 9:45 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The House of Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay, George Sanders, Nan Grey, Vincent Price, and Dick Foran. 11:15 a. m., 3:20, 7:30. Also "Black Friday," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 10 a. m., 2:05, 6:15, 10:25. Stage: Minevitch's Original Harmonica Rascals, Fred Lightner and Rosella, Holland and Hart. 12:45, 4:55, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Siege," "Pete Smith—Skiing," "Old Natchez, Mississippi" "Betty Hutton Musical Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Raffles," starring David Niven. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

State—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine, 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt, 1:35, 5, 8:35.

Tremont—
"Only Angels Have Wings," with Cary Grant and Jean Arthur. Also "Jezebel," with Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Laurel and Hardy in "A Chump at Oxford." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Human Monster," with Bela Lugosi. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Telepix Cinema—
"March of Time," "Thibaud's Violin," "Tour of Paris and the Virgin Islands," "Blitzkrieg at Warsaw." Cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

University—
Don Ameche and Andrea Leeds in "Swanee River." 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. Tomorrow: Gilbert and Sullivan "The Mikado." Also Ralph Richardson in "Clouds Over Europe."

Uptown—
"Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love!" 1:45, 5:10, 8:35. Also "Vigil in the Night." 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Music

Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge—
Seventieth faculty concert of the Longy School of Music. Eunice Crocker, pianist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Print Galleries by Miss Peabody. 11 a. m.
And at 2 o'clock guidance by Mrs. Tanner on Wall Coverings II.
At 3 o'clock illustrated lecture on Sassetta by Mr. B. Langton Douglas.

Symphony Hall—
Youth Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Canada Shows Big Growth In Co-operatives

"The people of Canada would like to see peace," declared Prof. A. B. MacDonald of Nova Scotia, in an interview in Boston today, "but only a peace that will make the world safe from the tyranny of Hitlerism once and for all."

Professor MacDonald, who is here under the auspices of the New England Co-operative Federation to speak at Boston University on Wednesday evening and in Watertown on Thursday on the subject of co-operative movement in the maritime provinces, told of the remarkable growth of the co-operatives there since they were first started 10 years ago.

Co-operative stores in the provinces are doing a $2,000,000 yearly business, he reported, and under the co-operative system the fishermen have organized the largest lobster canning business in the country. In credit unions alone the people have saved up over $800,000 in dimes and quarters, and the fact that they have nearly a million dollars under their own control means a lot, he pointed out, for these people are very poor.

He estimated that about 50 co-operative stores have sprung up in the last three or four years. The lumber industry is beginning to market its forest products co-operatively, and the people have even started, quite recently, a co-operative housing development in the mining district.

The first essential in the development of the co-operative system is education, and Professor MacDonald, who is on the staff of St. Francis Xavier University, described the tremendous spread of the movement in the Maritimes since it started ten years ago under the impetus of these adult education groups. There are now 2,000 active study clubs which are constantly seeking means and methods to promote the economic life of the individual and the community.

New Co-operatives

CONCORD, N. H., March 26 (AP)—Organization of two dairy marketing co-operatives in northern New Hampshire has been announced by George M. Putnam, President of the State Farm Bureau.

Mr. Putnam said the Colebrook Dairy Producers would serve the Colebrook area and purchase and operate the milk plant owned by the New England Dairies. The Connecticut Valley Dairy was organized at Littleton and will purchase the milk plant at Lancaster, also owned by the New England Dairies.

Keenan Reinstatement Hearing on April 1

Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Superior Court has set down April 1 as the date for hearing on a petition of Wilfred B. Keenan, disbarred Boston attorney, for reinstatement to the bar. Mr. Keenan was disbarred in October, 1934, for "jury fixing."

Former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and Judge Frederick Crafts of the Waltham Court—who prosecuted the disbarment in 1934—signed Mr. Keenan's application for reinstatement. Judge Crafts made his recommendation on the basis of Mr. Keenan's ability.

Electrical Scouring Mill for Wool

By a Staff Photographer

How U. S. Customs Men Can Appraise Clean Wool

Top: The electrical device, a miniature scouring mill, used by United States customs appraisers. Lower: Dr. Herbert J. Wollner, left, Chief Chemist of the United States Treasury Department, who developed the mechanism after 2½ years' work, and Basil Harris, United States Commissioner of Customs.

Determination of the "clean content" of wool in order that duty may be assessed more accurately, is today being aided at the United States Appraisers' Stores building, Atlantic and Northern Avenues, by a newly developed electrical mechanism that is, in effect, a miniature wool scouring mill.

Heretofore, the amount of "clean content" on imported wool has been tentatively figured on the "feel" of the fiber in the fingers of expert wool examiners, who became so efficient that they could tell by the feeling of the fiber the section of the country where it originated. In case of dispute, samples would be put through the scouring process, and weighed to ascertain the exact "clean content."

Wool is shipped to Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, with sand, grease, burrs, and other impurities in the bale. Duty can only be assessed on the wool itself.

Under the new mechanism a sample cutting "tool," equipped with razor blades that cut a clean edge sample, brings out a representative sample of the wool from the tightly packed bale in four seconds. The sample is then cleansed, washed, scoured, and dried, the weight before and after the operation determining the "clean content."

New Faces Due In Next Year's State Assembly

Representative William B. Baker (R), of Newton, known as "watchdog" of the State treasury because of his economy activity for the past 12 years as member of the House Ways and Means Committee, will be among those absent when the 1941 Legislature convenes next January.

After House of Representatives service since 1929 Mr. Baker has decided he has been on Beacon Hill "long enough" and that it is time to tend strictly to his private business as a trustee and manager of property.

Mr. Baker is only one of several key legislators expected to retire from the General Court this year. Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, has been appointed Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, and will not seek re-election to the Senate. Representative Edward D. Sirois (R) of Lawrence, Republican Whip in the House, is now Chairman of the Republican State Committee, the duties of which undoubtedly prevent him from seeking re-election.

Representative Paul M. Goddard (R) of Newton, Representative George T. Ashe (D) of Lowell, and Representative William H. Hastings (R) of Malden have become Mayors of their respective cities. Therefore it is assumed that they will not return to the Legislature in 1941. Representative Philip G. Bokwer (R) of Brookline is planning to run for the Congressional seat in the Ninth Congressional District, the post now held by Representative Robert Luce (R) of Massachusetts.

The Baker decision to retire was revealed when Loomis Patrick, Boston attorney and treasurer of the Newton Republican City Committee, announced his candidacy for Mr. Baker's legislative seat.

Meanwhile, in Worcester, Richard L. Hull, blind student majoring in political history and government at Clark College, announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for State Representative in the 17th Essex District.

New Plans Filed For Narrow Gauge

New plans for the liquidation of the defunct Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railway, better known as the Narrow Gauge, were filed today together with a high bid of $102,000 for its rolling stock, in the Federal District Court. The bid was presented by Attorney L. Goodhue, counsel for the road. It was by Samuel Gorden and Sons of Chelsea, Mass.

The new plan, under which the bid was presented, calls for distribution of cash assets to the bondholders of the railway.

There are two classes of bondholders, each holding $1,000,000 mortgages. Transfer of all real estate to a real estate trust was proposed, which would be set up for the benefit of bond holders.

Recreational Facilities Up in N. H. Under WPA

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 26 (AP)—Outdoor recreational facilities built or improved by WPA workers in New Hampshire include 39 parks aggregating slightly more than 1,112 acres, State Administrator William P. Fahey said today.

The workers, during the past four and one half years, constructed or improved 35 playgrounds, six athletic fields with an area of 105 acres, three swimming pools, and eleven stadiums, grandstands and bleachers with a seating capacity of 20,500 persons.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Wednesday, March 27

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Good - Will Program.
5:30 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews. (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners. (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
11:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
11:30 p. m.—"Modern Radio": Advanced Course (transcribed).

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 13 meg., 25 m.
London—8 p. m.—Topical Discussion: "Cards on the Table!" talk. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—6:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Japanese Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Variety Program. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
ROME—9.30 p. m.—Answers to Radio Listeners. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—10 p. m.—Talk: "The Freedom." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Lecture in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

The Housewife's Helper—

The Bachelor's Friend—

Your Local Laundry

More than soap, water, and a skillful iron go into the services rendered by your local laundry. Dozens of unsung precautions and ingenious methods make them reliable. Many efficient laundries throughout the land advertise regularly in The Christian Science Monitor. They're glad to serve Monitor readers—pleased when you tell them you have read their Monitor ads.

Brown Denotes Its Interest In Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The life and culture of Latin America is finding a prominent place in the Brown University curriculum this year.

This is in part the result of the University's general policy of developing interest in life on both of the American continents and partially the result of war in Europe which has turned undergraduate attention to Pan American policies of the United States.

Book resources on Hispanic America are constantly being increased, especially in the John Carter Library, and recent acquisitions of some rare volumes relating to the Spanish southwest has given the library pre-eminence in that field. Eleven of the books are believed to be the only existing copies.

Such current problems as economic relations with South America are receiving particular attention in some courses and the University's public lectures, and activities of the faculty are also reflecting the South American interest trend.

A new professor of Hispanic civilization, Dr. Irving A. Leonard, Assistant Director of Humanities in Rockefeller Foundation, is being added to the staff next year. Two other professors in the field of American life and culture have been appointed within the past two years.

Rearrangement and enlargement of facilities at the John Hay Library have made the Church Collection of 3,500 volumes on South America more easily available.

In the language courses, students of Spanish are evincing a quickened interest in Latin-American developments and the department of political science is giving more time to the problems of the New World countries.

Even the departments of Art and Music are feeling the new interest in Latin America with new material on Central American art and architecture being introduced in the former and a concert of Latin-American music by the pianist and lecturer, Irma Goebel Lavastille, being sponsored recently by the latter.

Navy's Newest Submarine

Wide World

Triton After Launching

The thirty-first submarine to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard and one of the largest. She is 300 feet in length and has a displacement of 1,475 tons. This shows the bow of the submarine as she was nosed up to the dock by naval tugs.

Destroyer Mayo Takes Water At Fore River Yards, Quincy

Another modern destroyer for Uncle Sam's Navy—the U. S. S. Mayo—slid down the ways at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River shipyards, Quincy, this afternoon, midst whistle and bell salutes from other craft at the yards, and tugs, and the roaring rattle of tons of drag chains that slowed the vessel immediately she was off the ways.

Sponsored by Mrs. Chester G. Mayo, who was tendered a reception at the main office building of the shipbuilders immediately after the launching, the new destroyer is the second of two that were authorized at that yard in September of 1937. She is a 1,600-ton craft, costing $5,200,000, the keel for which was laid May 16, 1938. Hull number 1471 became the Mayo today at the hand of a relative of the naval officer for whom the craft was named.

Sponsor for the Mayo is the daughter-in-law of Admiral Henry Thomas Mayo, U. S. N., for whom the new vessel in named. She is wife of Captain Chester Mayo, U. S. N., stationed at New York, but whose home is in Huntington, Vt.

Admiral Mayo served the Navy 53 years on the active list, and was nearly six years afloat as an Admiral, which, in itself is unusual. He was a native of Burlington, Vt., entered the Naval Academy at the age of 15, and graduated near the top of his class in 1876.

He directed the original survey in Puget Sound between 1880 and 1890; commanded the cruiser California; was Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif., served in Mexican waters in command of the Fourth Division, and demanded an apology with a salute to the United States flag, at Tampico, which resulted in the occupation of Vera Cruz.

He was made a Vice-Admiral, the first since Rowan of Civil War fame. In 1916, he was given full command of the Atlantic fleet, including all American war vessels in European and American waters of the Atlantic.

C. I. O. Units Fight Cuts for Labor Law

Opposition of Massachusetts units of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to cuts in appropriations for the national Wage-Hour Law Administration and the National Labor Relations Board at Washington was signaled in new telegrams today to Massachusetts members of Congress.

The telegraphic drive in this State, part of a national campaign initiated yesterday by headquarters of the C. I. O. at Washington, has already resulted in many wires to the capital.

Among the first local results was receipt of a pledge from Representative John W. McCormack, of Boston, that he would resist any slashes in the funds for the administration of the two labor laws.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., electrical transcription program on April 16, 5:45 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	Gene and Glenn	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Music; weather	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	comment	tonini's Orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Mozart Concert Series;	"Let's Dance"
8:45	Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers.	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	"This War"; talk	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	"John Fitch," drama	Popular quiz	Relay from France	"Variety Hour"
9:30	Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Celebrity Minstrels"	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Variety Hour"
9:45	Nan Wynn, songs.	"Celebrity Minstrels"	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	N. E. Talks It Over:	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Rangers Stanley Cup	News Service
10:15	H. Horlick's Or.	"How Can We Obtain	land; orchestra	playoff	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Peace in the Labor	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Movement?"	house"; drama; music.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Russ Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; Weather; talk	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergun's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergun's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Interlude"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Good News"	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Jimmie and Dick	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	'Rhythm, Romance'	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Chestnut Hill College Glee Club	"As You Like It"	Food News	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30		"Dress Rehearsal"; or-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	chestra; soloists	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	"Buddy Clark"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interview	"Waltzes of the World"
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; drama	Buckeye Four	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister'; sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	Orchestra; soloists	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Orchestra; soloists	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	speakers; music	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"George and Dixie"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Notebook"; recordings	Marjorie Mills, house-	School of the Air	"Melodic Moods"
1:45	"Road of Life"	Sketch; weather	hold talk	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Melodic Moods"
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mastersingers"	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Presenting Ramona"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"Your Family"	Merry Music	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Hawaiian Villagers"	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
2:45	"My Son and I"	Northland Choir	"Light of the World"	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Informal interviews	"Song Stylist"
3:15	Peace talk	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Homemakers' Forum	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Organ Concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15	Mass. Music Clubs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Ruth Moss, interview	Religious service
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	The Manhatters: music	"Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45	The World Today'	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	"In Pioneer Valley"	Popular Music	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	Hollywood Playhouse;	Sheep and Goats Club:	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	dramatization	Richard Huem, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Mass. Comm., Conf. of	King Cole Swingsters
8:45	drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; orch.	Christians and Jews	The Continentals
9:00	Theater: Florence	"The Green Hornet";	The New Fred Allen	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Reed; D. Montgom-	mystery drama	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute	cal Album"
9:30	ery; Helen Claire	"The Training of the	len Art Players; inter-	"Listeners' Theater";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	in "Double Door"	Flying Cadet"; talks	views; orchestra	"Courage on Monday"	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	Address by Thomas E.	News Service
10:15	L. Stokowski, int.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Dewey	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	"Prairie Folks"; dra-	Kay Kyser's College of	News Service	Press Photographers'
10:45	Music; weather	matic serial	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orches-	Ball
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	tra; vocalist	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:15	"Master Works on	"Dance Hour"	Weather Service	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	Boston Press Photogra-	"Next Step Forward"	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	phers' Ball	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Bus Permit Opposed For East Boston

East Boston residents today vigorously opposed the granting of a certificate of public convenience and necessity to the Rapid Transit Inc., to operate busses through East Boston streets in its new service from Winthrop to Boston. The opposition was voiced at a hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission.

Thomas Niland, former East Boston Representative, speaking for a group of East Boston residents, declared practically all the residents of the district were opposed to busses operating over East Boston streets, pointing out that three bus lines are now runing through the district although East Boston residents cannot ride on any of them. He insisted that the service would cause a serious traffic hazard.

Others who opposed the petition were Eugene W. Mitchell, representing former employees of the abandoned Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad; Representative Cappucci, Democrat of East Boston, and City Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston.

The Rapid Transit Inc. is now operating on a 60-day emergency permit granted by the Commission when the narrow gauge railroad ceased operation. Since that time the Boston City Council and the Winthrop Board of Selectmen has given the Company permanent permission to operate in their communities.

Charles E. Flynn, President of the firm, said the company plans to put eight new busses into service next week and promised "to serve the people of Winthrop to the best of the company's ability."

Shoe Companies Deny Violation Of U. S. Labor Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 26—Pleading not guilty on charges of violating the Fair Labor Standards Act today in United States District Court, officers of the Venus and High Shoe Manufacturing Companies of Auburn and Saco were released on personal recognizance of $500 each after the case was continued for trial by Judge John A. Peters.

Three other instances of companies pleading innocent of similar charges were recalled by Fair Labor Standards officials, who declared that in each of the previous cases, the plea was withdrawn before coming to trial.

Venus Company officials were arraigned on 32 counts including failure to pay minimum wage requirements, falsification of records, failure to keep records, interstate shipment of goods without payment of minimum wage and without paying time and one half for overtime.

The High Company and Charles Bagdazerian, director, were arraigned on 21 similar counts.

Saltonstall Proclaims Army Day April 6

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a proclamation recently issued designated April 6 as Army Day and, invited the attention of persons, who have always respected and supported the military establishment, to this opportunity to honor "our Army and what it stands for in the great problem of national defense."

Ships With Open Hatches Face Federal Discipline

Log of the Port of Boston

Vessels that have discharged cargo at Boston, and put to sea without freight, but leaving hatches open, are considered by United States Government officials as "in an unseaworthy condition." This statement was made today by Capt. Charles M. Lyons, Supervising Inspector for New England of the Federal Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

The practice must stop, he declared. Hatch cover boards and tarpaulins must be in place or operators will be subject to disciplinary action and a possible fine of $1,000, according to Captain Lyons. Recognition that operating schedules must be maintained is admitted by Federal officials, but owners of vessels should not tolerate laxity in so important a safety precaution, Captain Lyons warned.

Ship Line Elects

Andrew B. Sides of Boston, widely known in shipping circles, is affiliated with the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company, as Executive Vice-President, it was disclosed today. Mr. Sides was long affiliated with the Eastern Steamship Lines, and, later, with John G. Hall Company.

John R. Wheeler of Hull again heads the "oldest steamboat line in America" having been re-elected as President. Harold E. Greene of Newton, is again Clerk of the Board of Directors and General Manager. Also elected were: Frank H. Wright of Hingham, Vice-President; Andred F. Pope of Hull, Treasurer, and the following Board of Directors: Clarence V. Nickerson, Daniel J. Murphy, and Joseph Cohen of Hull, John J. Martin of Belmont, William H. Ellis of East Boston, William T. A. Fitzgerald of Boston, and Capt. Joseph I. Kemp of East Braintree and Hull.

Boat service to Nantasket and Hull is expected to start during the last week in May.

Motorboat Tally

Motorboats licensed in the Massachusetts Customs District total 10,436, putting the Port of Boston in ninth place among ports in the United States in respect to the number of motorboats. Figures as of February, were made public today by the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. There are 279,525 motorboats in the United States, numbered or "licensed" by Uncle Sam. New York leads with 32,126. Salt Lake City, and El Paso, have one each.

Kimball Union Reunion

Ray H. Rodey, Manager of the Boston office of Norton, Lilly Company, steamship agents, also is Secretary of the Kimball Union Academy Alumni, and he announces the fifty-fourth annual luncheon and reunion of the Alumni at the Kenmore Hotel, Boston, March 30. Headmaster William R. Brewster will be the chief speaker. The Academy, located at Meriden, N. H., was founded in 1813 and the student body now comprises 150 boys.

Quincy Barred From Taxing Park

The Massachusetts Supreme Court today ruled that the City of Quincy cannot tax that part of Cunningham Park which lies within the City limits of Quincy. The park belongs to the Town of Milton and is maintained for the benefit of citizens of Milton to the exclusion of residents of Quincy or other communities.

The Assessors of Quincy in 1935 levied a tax of $490 on the property. The Cunningham Foundation, which was formed to run the Park, appealed. In its ruling today the Court said: "A charitable foundation may hold property tax free outside its particular municipality, if the property is used for the express purposes of the foundation."

Vermont Joins in Milk Drive; Dry Forces Gain in Elections

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 26—Vermont milk producers are unanimous in support of a New England-wide plan for advertising milk, the cost of the campaign to be borne by a levy of a half cent a hundredweight on the product.

Sentiment crystallized at a meeting of representatives of a dozen milk producers' co-operatives, in the office of Gov. George D. Aiken, indicated that Vermont producers would unite fully with producers of Maine and New Hampshire in putting "nature's finest beverage" in the advertising columns for the first time on a big scale.

A New England committee to develop the program is to be organized with representatives of departments of agriculture, milk producers and distributors of each State. The plan originated with Governors Aiken, Murphy of New Hampshire, and Barrows of Maine, who have requested their Commissioners of Agriculture to investigate the possibilities and formulate a definite program.

The object, it is explained, is to increase milk consumption and counteract the inroads of other highly advertised commercial beverages which have seriously curtailed drinking of milk.

Attending the conference with Governor Aiken were: W. H. Wing and H. E. Harvey for the New England Dairies' Rochester Co-operative; E. Frank Branon of Montpelier, for Northern Farms Co-operatives; H. K. Brooks and C. L. Hamlin for the St. Albans Creamery Co-operative; Elmer M. Montgomery, Braintree and Randolph United Farmers; Israel J. Cootware for Grand Isle County Creamery, Inc.; John McGrath for Milton Co-operative Dairy Corporation; H. A. Heath for Cabot Creamery; Edward R. Flint for Tunbridge Co-operative, Inc.; G. B. Orne, Windham County Co-operative Milk Producers; O. W. Baker, Caledonia County Co-operative; F. H. Abbott, H. A. Wortheim. F. C. Fiske and R. W. Collins, Burlington Co-operative Milk Producers Co.; Ernest H. Bancroft of Barre, New England Dairies, Inc., and H. E. Bremer, head of the State department of agriculture creamery division.

Dry Forces Gain

Dry forces in Vermont gained five towns, a recapitulation of the local option vote in the March meetings of cities and towns shows. This year there will be 121 towns and cities in which no beer and wine or spirituous liquors are to be sold, returning the number of prohibition communities, to the total of two years ago.

On the basis of reports received by Rawson C. Myrick, Secretary of State, there are now 79 towns and cities where sales of hard liquor, beer and wine are authorized and 46 towns in which sale of beer and wine only are permitted.

By counties there was a gain of 10 towns for the drys and a loss of five, making a net gain of five for the prohibition forces.

The State-wide gain in prohibition towns was made at the expense of those towns which had previously permitted sales of beer and wine only, the number being reduced from 52 to 46. The number of full license towns moved up from 78 to 79.

The five-year-recapitulation of the local option vote shows:

Year	Prohibition	Wet	Beer&Wine
1935	104	94	50
1936	123	63	62
1937	118	71	59
1938	121	71	54
1939	116	78	52
1940	121	79	46

Oppose Hatch Bill

With Vermont's representatives in Congress supporting the Hatch bill amendment, considerable comment has been aroused over the action of Vermont Young Republicans in unanimously opposing it at the recent meeting of the New England Council of Young Republicans held in Rutland.

Representatives of Vermont Young Republicans united with those from Massachusetts and Rhode Island to defeat support by a three to two vote. Their action political observers assert, may have repercussions in the next meeting of the State Republican Committee on which the Young Republicans have representation.

Maple Crop Held Up

Although a few farmers in southern Vermont had started tapping their maple trees, the cold wave and stormy weather of the past week, has effectively stopped operations all over the State. Northern producers say the start of the maple harvest will be delayed perhaps two weeks longer, even though temperatures moderate sufficiently to warrant tree tapping. Snow, many feet deep, still blankets Vermont maple orchards and even with favorable weather, it will take at least a fortnight for the snow to melt to a depth convenient for working among the trees.

One central Vermont farmer who investigated the depth of snow in his orchards found it to be up to his armpits in most places. He said there was little chance of early sugaring operations unless the weather moderated sharply and was accompanied by warm south winds or rain. Even then, farmers are anticipating that this year's maple crop will be gathered under generally difficult conditions.

Boston Trawler's Crew Nets About $40 Each a Day

Members of the crew of the Boston trawler Notre Dame of the F. J. O'Hara & Sons fleet might well be singing today, "Oh, for a life on the bounding main."

They were notified this morning that their individual shares of the 12-day trip which ended Sunday, when the vessel tied up at the Fish Pier, was slightly more than $476 or the equivalent of nearly $40 a day.

This is said to be the largest "stock" a vessel of the Boston fishing fleet has made in years. It is attributed to the large catch, which included some lemon sole, bringing a fancy price, some cod and haddock, and to the fact that she was the last trawler of the 55 usually in service to come in and tie up.

Capt. Lewis Lundie, in command of the vessel and its crew of 14, said that she picked up so much ice, combined with the heavy cargo, the ship could make only about four knots on the homeward journey.

Cities'-Towns' Slice of State Tax Is Larger

More than $8,000,000 will be received by Massachusetts cities and towns today as their share of the first half of the State income tax, which according to law, must be distributed half by April 15 and the remainder in October.

The checks mailed to the cities and towns yesterday by William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, totaled $8,355,014, which is an increase of $624,068 over last year. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, attributed this increase to better business conditions and taxation for the first time of Federal employees' incomes.

Boston receives the major share of the distribution with a total of $1,781,118, and the other cities received amounts as follows:

Attleboro, $37,251.19; Beverly, $52,171.76; Brockton, $103,714.18; Cambridge, $224,063.12; Chelsea, $67,512.61; Everett, $94,334.07; Fall River, $152,781.13; Gardner, $30,083.21; Gloucester, $47,730.32; Haverhill, $69,778.65; Holyoke, $96,439.06; Lawrence, $134,416.62; Leominster, $34,074.33; Lowell, 136,959.47.

Lynn, $172,048.67; Malden, $92,656.16; Marlboro, $23,037.04; Melrose, $49,487.01; New Bedford, $166,787.51; Newburyport, $20,241.73; Newton, $185,821.68; Northampton, $36,263.16; North Adams, $32,861.89; Peabody, $36,582.23; Pittsfield, $87,539.43; Quincy, $155,282.92.

Revere, $69,511.67; Salem, $71,075.88; Somerville, $154,460.91; Springfield, $318,778.30; Taunton, $56,200.29; Waltham, $71,427.15; Westfield, $30,477.58; Woburn, $34,790.88; Worcester, $368,428.52; Chicopee, $57,968.99; Fitchburg, $63,357.64; Medford, $109,438.78.

Forum on Shipping Seeks Less Breakage

Traffic managers of large companies that ship and receive merchandise, will sit with railroad officials at the South Station restaurant at 8 p. m. Thursday, for an open forum discussion of loss and damage prevention, in connection with an extensive campaign for "perfect shipping and careful handling."

The campaign is under auspices of the Shippers' Advisory Boards, comprising 25,000 members throughout the United States. Railroad and express companies are co-operating with manufacturers, warehousemen, wholesalers and retailers in a study of the cause and prevention of loss and damage in shipment of goods.

Spring Millinery of Fishing Fleet

By a Staff Photographer

Icy Plumes and Spangles Bedeck Homecoming Lark

Heavy ice such as garlanded the Lark as it returned to Boston proved but a soft imprint of spring out in the fishermen's Atlantic, compared to the rousing smack that spring boisterously bestowed upon the Gossoon, which docked today.

Early Monday morning, when most of the Gossoon's crew of 27 were asleep in their bunks, a 20-foot comber poured tons of icy water upon the vessel, according to Capt. Didrik Stinefeld.

This gentle greeting of the season ripped a 1,500-pound hoisting engine from its deck base to waft it to the top of the near-by deck house three feet higher.

For good measure, the wave poured two feet of water into the living quarters of the crew. The men quickly bailed out and went back to sleep.

The trip in from Brown's Bank, Captain Stinefeld added, took 70 hours instead of the usual 24.

Meanwhile landlubbers here ashore continue to complain of March winds.

Six Governors Indorse Plan To Reorganize Rail Line

The six New England Governors today endorsed the voluntary plan of bond exchange through which the Boston & Maine Railroad is seeking to reorganize its financial structure to avoid bankruptcy.

A joint statement released by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, chairman of the New England Governors' Conference, pointed out that "while the holders of over 75 per cent of the bonds of this New England-owned institution have already assented to the provision of the plan, there is danger that its consummation may be defeated by the failure of the remaining holders to realize the importance of immediate action. It is in the interest of every bond holder that bankruptcy be avoided.

"Therefore, we, the Governors of the six New England states, urge immediate consideration of this voluntary plan by every bondholder both in his own interest and in the interest of New England as a whole."

The Governors participating in the move are Gov. Saltonstall, Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, George D. Aiken of Vermont, William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, and Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

The Chief Executives stated "this railroad serves directly the four northern states, and because of important connections, particularly with the differential routes to the west through Canada, is of great importance to the industrial life of the two southern New England states as well.

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has evidenced its approval by agreeing to buy over $40,000 of the new bonds to be issued under the plan, to make its consummation possible. Immediate action is necessary, however, to insure these funds being available. Undue delay will be fatal to the plan.

"Outstanding New England businessmen are serving without compensation to forward the acceptance of the plan. The 19 brotherhoods, representing 12,000 employees of the railroads, have unanimously endorsed the plan and vigorously urge its acceptance. The New England Council, by public statement of its President and by resolution of its executive committee has endorsed principles of the plan."

Court to Act on New Districts

Reproduced by permission of W. F. Quarrie & Company

Essex County Redistricting in 1812

Ever since Gilbert Stuart in 1812 drew this cartoon to represent the now prevalent political practice of drawing election districts to protect or increase the political power of one party, the word "gerrymander" has been employed to describe this strategy.

On Thursday Judge James J. Ronan of the Supreme Judicial Court declared unconstitutional the redistricting of the Essex County Representative districts, thus recalling that the Stuart drawing illustrated a similar division of the same county in 1812, when Elbridge Gerry was Governor. The 1812 redistricting had deprived the Federalists of proportionate representation. "It looks like a salamander," Stuart is reported to have said, to which Benjamin Russel, editor of the Sentenel, a Federalist paper, replied: "Better call it a Gerrymander."

The petitions of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, challenging the constitutionality of the redistricting of the State's 40 Senatorial districts will be heard in the May sitting of the State Supreme Court, it was learned today.

Judge James J. Ronan of the Supreme Court recently nullified the redistricting of Essex County on the ground that it did not conform with the State Constitution. Petitions for similar action are pending in Norfolk, Middlesex, and Suffolk Counties.

In the petitions filed by the Attorney General, the redistricting, done by a Senate Committee appointed by Governor Saltonstall, was called "a vicious type of Gerrymandering."

The case must be decided before the fall elections so that candidates can be sure that they are running for office in the district in which they live.

Cambridge Defers Action On Federal Housing

With April 1 set by housing officials as the final date for acceptance of Federal funds of $1,815,000 for a new Cambridge housing project, the Cambridge City Council has deferred action on the proposal until next week.

The proposed project would be constructed near the site of New Towne Court, Cambridge's first Federal low-cost housing unit. Contract requirements call for acceptance by the City of $4,000 annually for fire and police protection.

Fires Break Out In Three Cities

WORCESTER, Mass., March 26 (AP)—A general-alarm fire early this morning destroyed a five-story, brick factory building, housing a number of manufacturing companies, with a loss estimated at $125,000. An adjacent coal yard caught fire from flying embers, but was saved.

Tracks of the New Haven Railroad, Providence division, and of the Boston & Albany main line to the west surrounded the structure on two sides. Falling walls and scores of hose lines halted traffic, including milk trains, on both lines for more than two hours.

DERBY, Conn., March 26 (AP)—A two-alarm fire wrecked a three-story brick business structure here today, driving five members of two families into sub-freezing weather and causing an estimated loss of $44,500.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 26 (AP)—Fought by firemen from surrounding cities and towns, fire late yesterday destroyed a warehouse piled high with rabbit fur for women's hats, leveled two dwellings, and partially burned seven others with damage estimated unofficially at $150,000. The blaze cast a pall of smoke that drove 50 families from their homes and forced the temporary closing of a nearby school.

Dean Landis to End Talk Series Tomorrow

Dean James M. Landis, of the Harvard Law School, and formerly Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, will give a public lecture tomorow evening at 8 o'clock in the Langdell Hall Court Room, Harvard, on "Crucial Issues in Administrative Law."

The National Labor Relations Board, the SEC, the Tennessee Valley Administration, and similar governmental agencies will be discussed by the Harvard Dean. His lecture will be the last of a winter series given by faculty members of the law school on topics of current importance.

Pickets Pace At Fish Pier Over 'Lockout'

Charging that they had been locked out, members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, began picketing the Boston Fish Pier this afternoon. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union, said permission had been requested from the police to carry signs naming the owners who, the Union alleges, have locked them out.

Mr. McHugh telegraphed Assistant United States Attorney Thurman Arnold, in Washington, last evening, claiming that methods now in use by the New England Fish Exchange—where the fish is auctioned off to the highest bidder—violate the court decree. He asks Federal investigation at once.

A Congressional investigation has already been promised, to begin next month with a hearing at Boston by the Congressional Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. This follows Mr. McHugh's request in Washington, about a month ago, when, at a hearing on fisheries topics, he asked an investigation of the entire fishing industry.

When this hearing opens, Mr. McHugh said, he would argue that the action of the vessel owners, in tying up the fleet of trawlers as fast as they reached port and laying off men when a strike had not been called, was a lockout. He referred to the present negotiations between owners and fishermen over a working agreement for the ensuing year, to replace the one that expired March 15.

Both union officials and representatives of the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, were called to a conference some time tomorrow by the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, in an attempt to avert a strike. A conference previously set for this afternoon was postponed by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Negotiations were broken off suddenly yesterday afternoon, with owners and fishermen far apart on the points at issue.

Board Frees Harrison Of Storm Charge

Major William H. Harrison, Jr., State Quartermaster, emerged today as the only State official who has faced "extravagance" charges arising out of the September, 1938, hurricane and flood and gained complete exoneration.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last night, after receiving a report from a military board of inquiry appointed to investigate the Military Department contracts, announced, "I hereby exonerate Maj. William H. Harrison from all charges of misconduct connected with the so-called hurricane damage contracts."

Previously similar charges had been brought against William F. Callahan, as State Commissioner of Public Works; James G. Reardon, as State Commissioner of Education, and Ernest J. Dean, as State Commissioner of Conservation. The first two were ousted after public hearings, while the third resigned just prior to the start of a scheduled public hearing. Mr. Reardon based his defense upon a claim that he acted under orders from former Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Regarding the Harrison case, which resulted from a report made by Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, in which he characterized the Military Department's hurricane contracts situation as "one big mess," Governor Saltonstall said the board of inquiry "reports no action is necessary and recommends that no further action be taken. I shall follow its recommendation."

The board of inquiry was ordered by the Governor after the Wood report. It was composed of Judge Paul G. Kirk of the Superior Court, Judge Elijah Adlow and Lieut. Col. Louis E. Boutwell.

The board found that Major Harrison had signed the hurricane contracts but acted under the orders of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, the then Adjutant General. General Cole, the Board's report stated, "acted in good faith" when he directed Major Harrison to sign the contracts. The General, the Board added, acted in accordance with statutory duty when he employed William H. Drummey, architect, who drew up the specifications for the contracts with the authority and approval of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

The Board found that Major Harrison had nothing to do with selecting those invited to submit bids, that Mr. Drummey drew up the contracts which the Major signed on General Cole's instructions.

"The court of inquiry," the report concluded, "has found nothing in the course of its investigation which reflects upon the competency, integrity or good faith of Major William H. Harrison, Jr., State Quartermaster. It finds that he signed the contracts at the direction of his lawful military superior who was the spokesman for the Commander-in-chief."

Christian-Jewish Groups to Meet

The third anual good-will dinner of the Massachusetts Committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews will be held tomorrow evening at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Massachusetts Superior Court will preside. Scheduled speakers are the Rt. Rev. Fulton J. Sheen of the Catholic University of America, Dr. James Phinney Baxter, President of Williams College, and Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman of Temple Israel, Boston. The honorary chairmanship has been accepted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

This annual conference brings together representatives of all the principal religious denominations, as well as business and professional men representing different walks and creeds. Its purpose is to promote tolerance and good will, and one of the main features of the meeting tomorrow night will be the presentation of a modern "10 Commandments" of American citizenship.

Lexington Slashes Tax Rate; Several Town Meetings Held

Lexington town meeting members last night fulfilled their desire for a lower tax rate for 1940, passing the greater part of a budget calling for a rate of $31.80, a reduction of $3.70 under that of last year.

Approving items approximating $650,000, the members adjourned until April 8 when it is expected appropriations will be completed.

Demand for a slash in taxes reached a high point in Lexington last summer when 70 per cent of the town meeting members signed a document telling Selectmen and Appropriation Committeemen that a $30 tax rate was wanted for 1940. This "declaration" closed with a pledge that the undersigned would "so vote in town meeting as will bring about the result outlined herein."

The inference was that should the Town authorities fail to cut expenses, the town representatives would do it themselves.

The "declaration" was the outgrowth of a feeling among the members that, what they had been forced to do with salary cuts in the past year, the town could do as well. They made no attempt to restrict or direct the budget drafters in the manner in which cuts should be made. The Selectmen and department heads, they felt, were best qualified to tell where expenses could be cut. As a result, the Appropriations Committee last night submitted a budget for the $31.80 tax rate, nearly meeting the members' demands.

Among appropriations approved last night were $85,000 for use with Federal grants on a sewerage project, $15,124 earmarked for Federal co-operation in relieving unemployment. The moderator was authorized to appoint a committee of five to meet with existing committees in Bedford and Concord to consider construction of an airport by the towns and the Federal Government.

Watertown

A resolution condemning beano and commending the Selectmen for banning the game recently was carried unanimously at last night's town meeting.

Appropriations totaling $2,174,201 were voted and 34 articles were covered in a single session for the first time in more than 10 years. The appropriations represented an increase over last year's budget of nearly $85,000 but town officials did not look for an increase of more than 50 cents in the tax rate of $35 at the present assessments. All recommendations of the Finance Committee were followed.

Needham

Conduct of the town's elementary schools came in for considerable criticism at last night's town meeting here and Moderator Samuel H. Wragg, Sheriff of Norfolk County, was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to study the local public school system.

The last 34 articles on the warrant were disposed of and $1,700 was voted for mosquito control. An additional $1,800 was appropriated for a study of a feasible sewerage system for East and North Needham.

Weston

Little change in the present tax rate of $22.50 appeared likely here as appropriations totaling $280,620, only about $5,000 over last year, were voted. The recommendations of the Finance Committee were accepted.

Reading

Sunday sports will be allowed in Reading this year as a result of a town referendum last night confirming the action taken at town meeting two weeks ago. The vote was 1,028 to 916 for local adoption of the Sunday sports law.

Braintree

After reaching article 55 of the 84 on the town warrant the town meeting continued from a week ago was adjourned until next Monday. Appropriations voted included $337,000 for schools; $205,000 for welfare; and $58,000 for streets.

Radcliffe Election

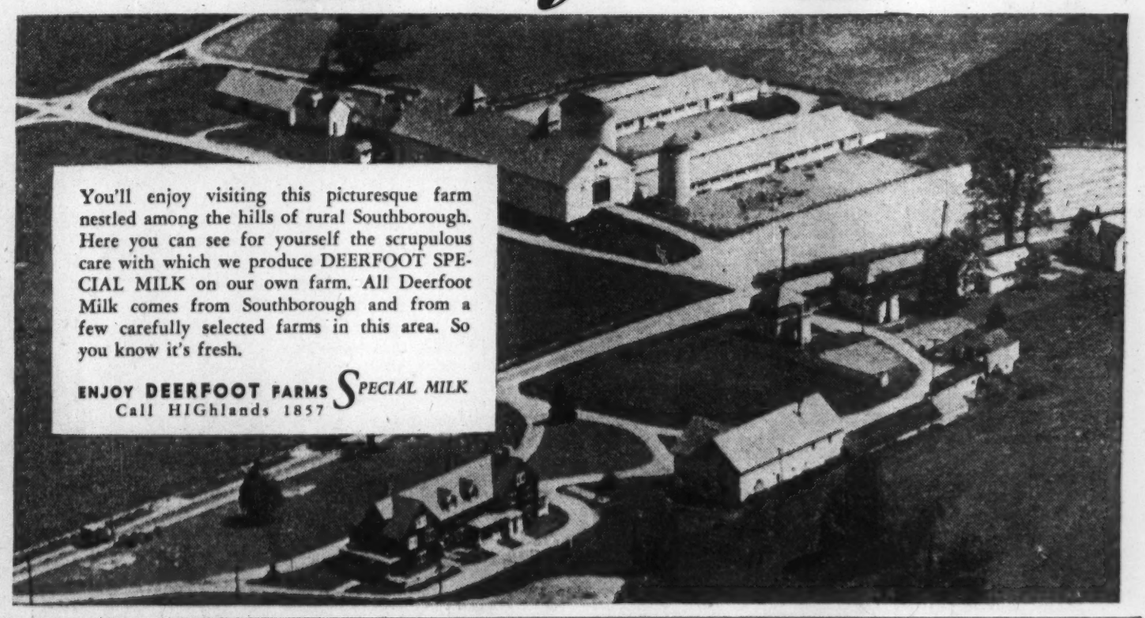
The new officers of the Radcliffe College Student Government Association whose election was announced yesterday are: Willamena Parks, of West Medford, president; Eleanor Townsend, of Newton Highlands, vice-president; Constance Bonelli, of Brookline, secretary; and Helen Bell, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, treasurer. They will take office on May 15.

SALES Ford SERVICE
For the Best Deal in Town See Us!
'39 Ford Sta. Wagon (Small mileage) $695
'39 Ford D. L. Tudor (Like new) $595
'39 Hudson Club Coupe $595
'38 Ford Touring Tudor $395
'38 Ford 85 Coupe $395
'37 Ford 60 Tudor $285
HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ.
HUB 7100 OPEN EVENINGS
BOSTON, MASS.

Your TREES are loyal, sheltering friends
Are you giving them a helping hand? For forty-four years we have specialized in every phase of Tree Care . . even including furnishing and transplanting large trees. We understand Trees and their relation to life. At your convenience we should enjoy talking about these mutual Friends.
H.L. FROST and HIGGINS CO.
Arlington 1410 Arlington, Massachusetts Established 1896

Scotch Plaid Glengarry and Matching Scarf
Authentic Clan Tartans in bright colors for Spring.
GLENGARRY $3.50
WOOL SCARF $2
Choice of these clans
Buchanan—Cameron—Gordon—MacBeth—MacDonald—MacKenzie—Dress Stuart and Royal Stuart
Mail Orders Filled

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . . In Copley Square, Boston

DRIVE OUT TO Deerfoot Farm

You'll enjoy visiting this picturesque farm nestled among the hills of rural Southborough. Here you can see for yourself the scrupulous care with which we produce DEERFOOT SPECIAL MILK on our own farm. All Deerfoot Milk comes from Southborough and from a few carefully selected farms in this area. So you know it's fresh.
ENJOY DEERFOOT FARMS SPECIAL MILK
Call HIGhlands 1857

'King Richard II' Returns to Boston — French War Relief Concert

Maurice Evans Resumes The Robes of the Monarch

By Edwin F. Melvin

Turning for the present from the problems of Hamlet and the trappings of Falstaff, Maurice Evans has assumed once more the robes of King Richard II. Though there have been changes in the cast, the production which came last evening to the Colonial remains an exciting adventure in Shakespeare. It has color and dramatic vitality. There is about it still a sense of discovery, though it is three years now since Mr. Evans first laid his hand to the play in New York and more than two since he acted it previously in Boston.

It is true that "Richard II" was not so completely unfamiliar to a generation of theatergoers here as it was in Manhattan when Mr. Evans brought it to the stage, for it had been admirably presented in Boston by the Stratford Players a decade ago. But it can still be counted among the less familiar experiences in the playhouse.

* * *

In his interval of absence from the role, Mr. Evans has lost none of his skill in portraying the unhappy Richard. His performance is rich in detail, abundant in resource, and ably proportioned. By voice and bearing he reflects in the man the changing fortunes of the monarch. He can be capricious, petulant, scheming, and heartless as he toys with Bolingbroke and Mowbray, ordering them into banishment, or as he seizes the wealth of Lancaster to forward his adventures in Ireland. But as his power declines, he grows in sympathy. In his surrender to the rising Bolingbroke, his abdication, and his imprisonment, he catches and holds attention. He is a weak king but a fascinating study as the actor brings him before the footlights.

Though Mr. Evans carries the major share of the burden he has been largely aided by the artful direction of Margaret Webster and by the costumes and settings designed by David Ffolkes. Miss Webster, for her part, has provided a feeling of vigor and dramatic tension. Though the speeches are long, she has kept the play in motion. Mr. Ffolkes with his costumes has underscored the changing moods of the theme. His settings are simple but effective. Skillful lighting heightens the dramatic emphasis.

* * *

John Barclay, who now has the role of John of Gaunt, gains in power as the play progresses, and manages admirably with his big scene that has its climax in the "this England" speech. Donald Randolph makes of Bolingbroke a figure more of dignity and firmness than of fiery vigor. Yet it is understandable that he should wrest the throne from Richard. Franz Bendtsen seems to tend a little too much to the lighter attributes of York to do full justice to the character. Charles Dalton remains as the sturdy Northumberland. Carmen Mathews sets forth the Queen as a slight and pathetic figure. Rhys Williams makes much of the few moments that the gardener is on the stage.

For the most part the players manage to catch the poetic inflections and yet hold the dramatic values of the speech. As Mr. Evans reads his lines, the play is filled with music. His voice is a supple instrument of wide range and varied shadings. Though the others have contributed their share, it is he who makes the occasion memorable.

'King Richard II'

At the Colonial. Shakespearean revival by Maurice Evans, staged by Margaret Webster, with costumes and scenery by David Ffolkes, and incidental music by Herbert Menges, arranged by Rupert Graves. The cast includes:

King Richard, the Second ..... Maurice Evans
John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster ..... John Barclay
Edmund of Langley, Duke of York ..... Franz Bendtsen
Henry, surnamed Bolingbroke ..... Donald Randolph
Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk ..... Sydney Smith
Duke of Aumerle ..... Lauren Gilbert
Bushy ..... Kurt Richards
Bagot ..... Everett Ripley
Green ..... Alexander Scourby
Earl of Northumberland ..... Charles Dalton
Lord Ross ..... George Keane
Lord Willoughby ..... Anthony Ross
The Lord Marshal ..... Rhys Williams
Mowbray's Herald ..... Walter Williams
Bolingbroke's Herald ..... Alfred Paschall
Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur ..... Emmett Rogers
Earl of Salisbury ..... Howard Wierum
Captain of a Band of Welshmen ..... Rhys Williams
Bishop of Carlisle ..... Donald Cameron
Sir Stephen Scropp ..... Sydney Smith
Gardener ..... Rhys Williams
Second Gardener ..... John McQuade
Earl of Surrey ..... Alfred Paschall
Sir Pierce of Exton ..... Alexander Scourby
Servant to Exton ..... John McQuade
A Groom ..... Donald Cameron
A Keeper ..... Anthony Ross
Queen to Richard ..... Carmen Mathews
Duchess of Gloucester ..... Jackson Perkins
Ladies attending on Queen ..... Jackson Perkins, June Brown

Vandamm Studio

Maurice Evans as King Richard II

In the revival of the Shakespearean play which came last evening to the Colonial.

Lily Pons Sings With Orchestra

Attended by Governor Saltonstall and other distinguished guests, a concert was given last night in Symphony Hall by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting, with Mme. Lily Pons, soprano, and George Copeland, pianist, to aid the American Field Service, American Friends of France, American Association for Assistance to French Artists, and the Défense Contre Avions Canteens. The occasion also marked the first American public presentation of the film "La Revue du Quatorze Juillet." Mme. Pons was accompanied at the piano by Frank La Forge.

The program was of appropriately varied texture, and it was not too serious. Dr. Koussevitzky opened with the "Marche Héroique" by Saint-Saëns and the Bizet Suite "L'Arlésienne." The orchestra also offered Robert Planquette's march, "Le Regiment de Sambre et Meuse," and closed the printed program with Louis Ganne's "Marche Lorraine."

Mme. Pons contributed two groups of songs, the first of which opened with "Dites—que faut-il faire?" (Old French), followed by "Les Roses d'Ispahan," by Hüe, and the "Titania" aria from "Mignon." The singer's second group included Debussy's "Mandoline" and "Fantoches," Ravel's "Air de l'enfant," and "Villanelle" by Dell' Acqua. Midway of the program Mr. Copeland offered a group of piano pieces which included the "Rigaudon" from Ravel's Sonatine, a group by Debussy and the Chabrier "España" in a paraphrase for piano.

Orchestra and conductor were distinctly in the mood, even though at times that mood waxed somewhat vociferous as to cymbals and drum. The fact that Dr. Koussevitsky was able to infuse a military march with individuality was doubtless a revelation to symphony patrons accustomed to their gifted conductor in a more sedate aspect. The impromptu performance of "The Blue Danube" to orchestral accompaniment, with which Mme. Pons closed her portion of the program, also demonstrated the varied talents of both singer and instrumentalists. In her solo groups, Mme. Pons was acclaimed as she took her topflight trills with all her customary ease and with singular clarity. She has never sung to better advantage in Symphony Hall, nor has Mr. La Forge given more able demonstration of his talents as an expert accompanist. Mr. Laurent, first flutist of the orchestra, also came in for a share of applause for his contribution of some obbligati.

Mr. Copland as usual received an ovation from his Boston friends, and of his group this reviewer recalls with pleasure his porfermance of Debussy's "La soirée dans Grenade." Since the talents of every person participating in this program were donated, it is probable that a neat sum was realized, since the hall appeared to house an almost capacity audience. G. M. S.

'Romeo and Juliet'

Here are some cast additions to the Laurence Olivier production of "Romeo and Juliet," in which Vivien Leigh will appear: Edmund O'Brien, Mercutio; Alexander Knox, Friar Lawrence; Halliwell Hobbes, Capulet; Barbara Horder, Lady Montague. The production is due at the Fifty-first Street Theater (formerly the Hollywood) on May 8, after three and a half weeks in San Francisco and Chicago.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Risë Stevens

The new Octavian of the Metropolitan's "Rosenkavalier," which will be the offering of the opening night of the Boston season, Thursday

'Liliom' Revived

By John D. Beaufort

New York

"Liliom," telling a story as unbounded by time as the carousel's jangle, has not changed since Ferenc Molnar wrote it in 1908. It is still fascinating theater. And Vinton Freedley has paid the compliment of a lavish production to the revival of Benjamin F. Glazer's adaptation, first done here by the Theater Guild in 1921 and repeated by Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut at the Civic Repertory Theater in 1932.

There was glamour about last night's revival. Burgess Meredith was the Liliom, and Ingrid Bergman, who gave such a sensitively emotional performance in "Intermezzo," played Julie in her English-speaking stage debut. Supporting roles were in several cases cast with actors and actresses of long recognized standing. For the sheer glitter of its theatricalism, this new production was something to dazzle the beholder.

* * *

For this reviewer, theatricalism prevailed during most of the evening. It was constantly held by the events and by the cunning with which they were related, developed, and projected. I was thoroughly entertained. But, watching "Liliom" for the first time, I had expected a greater agitation of the emotions. Perhaps this was a mistake. Certainly there is a poignancy, a terror, a futile despair to this drama.

The quality of fantasy which I had expected throughout the play was not always realized. Nevertheless, for its undeniable achievements, Benno Schneider and his principals share praise. Burgess Meredith gives what appears to be one of his most conscientious and completely thought out performances. The Meredith strut is not amiss for the role. And Mr. Meredith's highly personal style is amenable to this type of character. Both Mio and Liliom have at least their unrepentant bitterness in common, although it is not of the same family tree. Mr. Meredith still likes to lean against the scenery now and then and toss his head back rather in the manner of a baroque statue. He could have been more savage at times. But in such scenes as the meeting with Julie in the park and at the trial he was especially effective.

* * *

Miss Bergman plays Julie in a genuine, simple, straightforward manner. I found less of the magic, emotional quality in her stage performance than I had remembered from "Intermezzo." Julie's emotion, of course, is underplayed almost entirely until the scene in which Liliom perishes from his self-inflicted wound. Let it be added that the camera in no way exaggerated Miss Bergman's beauty.

Elia Kazan emphasizes the comedy rather than the sinister aspects of Ficzur, the Sparrow. Ann Mason, as Mrs. Muskat, combines the effectively adjacent attitudes of hardness, jealousy, and forgiveness. Some of the evening's best work was done by Helen Shields, who makes the most of Marie's comicalities without losing sight of the girl's pathetic side. Margaret Wycherly gives to the embittered Mother Hollunder the authority of her veteran skill as a character actress. John Emery, as Wolf Beifeld, contrives a beautiful, tin-type performance. Joseph Macauley, Howard Freeman, Gibbs Penrose, Richard Mackay, Arnold Korff, and Joan Tetzel give creditable portrayals in smaller roles.

Certainly these remarks should not be brought to a close without a phrase each in behalf of Benno Schneider's deliberately plotted direction and of the excellent decorative scheme, lighting, and costumes provided by Nat Karsons.

'Liliom'

"Liliom," a drama in seven scenes and a prologue, by Ferenc Molnar, adapted by Benjamin Glazer, staged by Benno Schneider, settings, costumes, and lighting by Nat Karson, incidental music by Deems Taylor, presented by Vinton Freedley at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater, beginning March 25, with the following cast:

Marie ..... Helen Shields
Julie ..... Ingrid Bergman
Mrs. Muskat ..... Ann Mason
Four Servant Girls ..... Beatrice Pearson, Elaine Perry, Evelyn Moser, Jane Amar
Policemen ..... Joseph Macauley, Howard Freeman
Mother Hollunder ..... Margaret Wycherly
Ficzur (the Sparrow) ..... Elia Kazan
Suburban Policeman ..... Francis Vincent
Young Hollunder ..... Kenneth Bates
Wolf Beifeld ..... John Emery
Linzman ..... Joseph Kramm
First Mounted Policeman ..... Francis De Sales
Second Mounted Policeman ..... Lee Berkman
The Doctor ..... Chet Bree
The Carpenter ..... Gibbs Penrose
First Policeman of the Beyond ..... Joseph Macauley
Second Policeman of the Beyond ..... Francis de Sales
The Richly Dressed Man ..... Howard Freeman
The Poorly Dressed Man ..... Richard Mackay
The Old Guard ..... R. Henry Hardon
The Magistrate ..... Arnold Korff
Louise ..... Joan Tetzel
The Sword Swallower ..... Ajax
The Juggler ..... Edwin George
The Strong Man ..... Richard Vimtour

"The Philadelphia Story," by Philip Barry, starring Katharine Hepburn, began its last week in New York Monday. Then it will take to the road.

American and French Art

By Dorothy Adlow

Through April 12 there will be on view at the St. Botolph Club an exhibition of paintings by American and French artists.

After seeing landscapes executed in pigments of high value in the manner of the Impressionists, the prevailing brownish and neutral tonalities in this display seem very old fashioned. Yet here are the artists and styles which delighted Bostonians only a few generations ago. The Barbizons went outdoors, aimed to convey to their canvases the direct experience of nature. Today the result of this seemingly faithful portrayal seems picturesque and poetic, but not naturalistic.

Shown at the St. Botolph Club are canvases of Corot, Dupré, Daubigny, Rousseau, and Tryon. Labeled a Barbizon was J. F. Millet whose "Washerwoman" is in this exhibition. Here is a forebear of the proletarian theme, which was treated in more earthy fashion by Daumier and Vincent Van Gogh.

The American landscapists hold their own among the French. There are two canvases of George Inness, and one by William Merritt Chase. The portrait of "Mrs. Fiske Warren and Daughter" introduces another element to this exhibition which is largely devoted to the outdoor. Here is John Singer Sargent at his gleaming best in personal portraiture. He was skillful in swift and agile execution, quick to record a likeness, versatile in conveying grace and elegance. The paint seems to flow without effort from his brush which translated spontaneously what his eye observed. His style adroitly manipulated was brilliant; in the hands of a less gifted performer it deteriorated rapidly for want of inner artistic substance.

* * *

Japanese Prints

At the gallery of John D. McLaughlin there is an exhibition of fine impressions of colored woodblock prints by notable Japanese masters. There are examples of both landscape and figure subjects.

Utamaro's prints are charming for the exquisite outlines of forms and elegant embellishments. The colors are soft and delicately graded, and they show off charmingly against the grayish background, the tone of the paper commonly used for printing woodblock pictures.

There are a few specimens of the Loochoo Island series by Hokusai. Their colors are also marked for subtle variations. The perspectives are deep and there is a feeling of open space in the retreating vistas, interrupted by spanning bridges. The Hokusai prints differ from a Hiroshige, of the Tokaido series, which is shown, for the latter has deeper hues, sharper contrasts, and a more abstract handling of forms. There is also a Hiroshige bridge of the type that inspired Whistler's "Battersea."

* * *

Copley Society

Water colors by Laura Lee are to be on view at the Copley Society through March 29.

Miss Lee works in a very pleasing, decorative manner. She portrays views of Wrentham, Mt. Whitney, Woodstock, Cochituate, Lynn Marshes, all with a marked simplification and generalized color scheme. She is frank in her use of bright color, and when occasion demands she softens tones, allowing the line patterns of trees to come into prominence. Her pictures sometimes impart a rapturous feeling about the beauty of nature, sometimes a tranquilizing mood.

* * *

Arthur F. Musgrave

At the Boston Art Club New Gallery there is an exhibition of oils and water colors by Arthur F. Musgrave.

Most of the pictures are intended to depict or express carefully chosen texts which pertain to the beauty of nature. Mr. Musgrave's pictures are all decorative, joyful, vividly colored portrayals of trees, flowers, gardens. He tries to represent the subject in the height of its bloom in its happiest and most expressive moment. Small houses in the country are enveloped snugly with vines and blossoming plants. Mr. Musgrave has portrayed charming views in an exuberant way which will touch the heart of any person who loves flowers. And if these idyllic retreats do not exist in the splendor with which he endows them, they visualize the dream of many a city dweller.

In addition to pictures of flowery profusion there are some genre themes showing children skating on the Charles River. There is also a decorative depiction of a sailing boat terminating a race, in an effulgence of warm color.

Berkshire Music Center

Among the first 200 applicants for admission to the Berkshire Music Center, to be held from July 8 through the period of the Berkshire Music Festival in August, 111 are men and 89 women.

Twenty-three States are already represented. More have come from Massachusetts than from any other State—65. New York follows with 55. Eighteen are from Ohio, 12 from Pennsylvania, 7 from Connecticut, and 7 from Illinois. Other States represented are Iowa, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Michigan, California, Rhode Island, Oklahoma, Virginia, Minnesota, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Canada.

Of these applicants 25 have been students at the New England Conservatory, 20 at Juilliard, 15 at Eastman, 12 at the Cleveland Institute of Music, 8 at the Curtis Institute, 8 at the Longy School, 6 at Oberlin, 4 at the American Conservatory of Chicago, a number at the Salzburg Mozarteum, the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau, the Royal College of Music in London, the Cincinnati Conservatory. Three-fourths of the applicants are either college students or have attended college. Twenty-one of the applicants have been Harvard students; 14 have gone to Radcliffe; 7 to Wellesley; 7 to Smith; 7 to Western Reserve; 5 each to Oberlin, Yale, and Columbia.

About half of the applicants are already in the musical profession as teachers, directors, and supervisors of music, orchestral and choral conductors, composers and arrangers, pianists, singers, organists, symphony orchestra players. The other half are music students and amateurs with an interest in music and some musical education.

Dr. Koussevitzky's class in orchestral conducting is bringing many applications. The minimum requirements are a knowledge of the technique of composition—form, harmony, counterpoint, fugue and instrumentation; and ability to transpose at sight and to play the piano and one or more orchestral instruments. It is also considered desirable for applicants to have had some experience in conducting.

In the department of choral conducting, 36 applications have already been received. Courses are offered in opera, dramatics, composition, and music in the schools. Fifty-seven have expressed a special interest in chamber music and ensemble playing.

To date the applicants for the institute orchestra include the following: 17 violin, 5 viola, 9 cello, 4 bass, 4 flute, 1 oboe, 7 clarinet, 1 bassoon, 1 horn, 1 trombone, 1 harp, and 1 timpani.

For the academy chorus, which will prepare the "Bach B Minor Mass" for performance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the conductorship of Dr. Koussevitzky, there are already 37 sopranos, 30 altos, 18 tenors, and 26 basses. The chorus will be limited to 250, the largest number that can be accommodated in the barn, which has been remodeled into a rehearsal room.

Radio Scouts for Talent

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Quiet and continuous efforts are now being made by American radiocasters to introduce fresh voices to American listeners. Conscious that the American public is beginning to get slightly bored with many of the voices heard from hour to hour in various daytime serial dramas, the radiocasters have begun to make some moves to get out of this vocal rut.

This type of program is common in radiocasting. A great number of key roles in many dramatic programs are allotted to small cliques of actors who have become the favorites of program directors. These groups virtually amount to radio stock companies.

The arguments of directors of radio programs for this kind of casting are based on long and arduous experience. After a number of years they have weeded out and developed capable players upon whom they can depend. Thus when casting for new dramas, directors are naturally prone to fall upon existing types of voices that they know are available. They are also spared the task of breaking in new players who are unfamiliar with the directors' techniques.

Informal School Established

At the National Broadcasting Company an informal school for the training of new voices has just been set up. The idea is faintly reminiscent of the talent schools in Hollywood. The radio school takes actors who have had some experience in air acting and introduces them to NBC's microphone technique. As suitable openings appear in NBC programs these new performers will be worked into dramatic casts.

NBC is reported to have abandoned its plan of auditioning any and all comers. Under its new plan NBC will give auditions only to persons who have had a certain amount of theatrical and microphone experience. As a result the more promising actors will receive closer attention at auditions and will run less danger of being slighted on account of the difficulty previously encountered in handling such large flocks of amateurs.

Looking for New Talent

At the same time the NBC is spending more money on its sustaining programs. In production are a number of programs which it is said will stand well above the average sustaining program level in value and interest. These programs will include many new voices that have been picked by audition scouts from radio centers all over the United States.

The Columbia network is also interested in building up its sustaining programs and developing new talent. Its "Little Old New York" series of a year ago, its current "Pursuit of Happiness," which has attracted several sponsor nibbles, its Ellery Queen mystery drama series, which will soon be sponsored, have been regarded as setting new levels in sustaining programs.

The Mutual network will launch a new series, "Command Performance," on Friday, March 29, which will feature well-known radio voices who will try out in a new type of radio entertainment rather than their own styles. This program, in other words, will give those thespians who have secretly yearned to play Hamlet a chance to do so, and those who have played Hamlet to vice versa. Jack Pearl will be presented on the opening program while Ed Wynn, one of radio's early first-line comics, is scheduled on the second program. Others to appear later are Jimmy Durante, Sophie Tucker, Blossom Seeley and Benny Fields.

In Hollywood an unusual audition plan, currently in difficulty with the actor's union, proposes to stage an eight-hour program every Saturday from department stores using all available talent of reasonable aptitude. The Columbia network is working on a summer program using film names which will give picture stars an opportunity to show their other talents on the air waves.

NBC

Ed Wynn

To appear in Mutual's new series, "Command Performance."

Ezra Stone, who directed "See My Lawyer" for George Abbott last September, will take over the leading role in the Clork-Maibaum farce on Tuesday, April 2, when Milton Berle leaves the cast. This will be Mr. Stone's first post-graduate part. He created the role of Henry Aldrich in "What a Life," and is still acting the part on the air waves. Among the members of the original cast still to be seen at the Adelphi are Teddy Hart, Eddie Nugent, Mary Rolfe, George Hirose, and Norman Tokar. Millard Mitchell, a "See My Lawyer" veteran, recently left the cast to appear in Mr. Abbott's "Goodbye in the Night," which closed at the Biltmore on Saturday after eight performances.

Richard Tucker

Pauline Chellis

New England exponent of the modern dance, who is chairman of the dance section of the physical education convention now in session at the Hotel Statler

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy"—*ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

Mats. This Week: WED., THURS. & SAT.
"Immensely Funny" —Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of Broadway
"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75
"Bright and cheerful and entertaining"
—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

CARY GRANT · ROSALIND RUSSELL
HIS GIRL FRIDAY
at 1:40 3:40 5:40 7:40 9:40 P.M.
WED. THRU SUNDAY PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Don Ameche—Andrea Leeds
"SWANEE RIVER"
Pat O'Brien—Edward Arnold
"SLIGHTLY HONORABLE"
Wed.: The Mikado and Clouds Over Europe

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

BOSTON

SHUBERT LAST 5 DAYS Tonight, 8:30 | MAT. WED.
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
Evgs. 55c to $3.30
Wed. Mat. 55c to $2.20. Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.75.

WILBUR LAST 5 DAYS Tonight 8:30 MAT. WED.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT
A NEW COMEDY BY VINCENT SHEEAN
KENT SMITH · CATHARINE DOUCET · CECIL HUMPHREYS
Staged by MR. McCLINTIC
NIGHTS 2.50, 2.20. WED. & SAT. MAT. 1.65, 1.10

COLONIAL LAST 7 TIMES
POPULAR MAT. TOMORROW
MAURICE EVANS
in KING RICHARD II
COMPANY OF 40
Evgs. $1.10 to $3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats. $1.00 to $2.75, Tax Inc.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Extraordinary Hits—2
REBECCA
Laurence OLIVIER · Joan FONTAINE
Also: JACK HOLT, "OUTSIDE 3-MILE LIMIT"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bing Crosby
Bob Hope—Dorothy Lamour
"ROAD TO SINGAPORE"
Also "Women Without Names"

Commerce and Finance

Sterling Drops to $3.56, Reputed Lowest in Modern Times

Business and Industry

Bank Doubts War Will Spur U. S. Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The main effect of the war upon American business as a whole may prove to be readjustment rather than expansion, states the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in the current issue of The Guaranty Survey.

"As far as can be seen at present," The Survey continues, "any trade expansion that may take place will continue to be highly selective, with stimulating effects in some lines offset by further obstacles in others.

"It seems inevitable, however, that the whole world will be staggering under the burdens and dislocations imposed by the war and will need every aid and encouragement that can possibly be given to the resumption of normal international economic relations.

Opportunity For U. S.

"The United States should be in a position to play an important part in the great task of reconstruction, and nowhere can our efforts be more helpful than in the field of international trade.

"Stabilization of currencies, removal of trade barriers, and redistribution of the world's gold are among the problems that will press for settlement and that will largely depend for their successful solution on the policies followed by the United States.

"By the end of the war, our already unwieldy gold holdings will probably be further increased at the expense of foreign countries; inflationary dangers will be present throughout the world, and barriers to international trade will be more formidable than ever before. Under such conditions, a repetition of some past mistakes would be disastrous.

"Neither a policy of economic isolation nor a futile effort to sell abroad without buying would be conducive to world recovery, or even to the attainment of the immediate objective—our own national welfare.

Foreign Trade Rises

"The foreign trade of the United States has increased sharply in the last few months. This gain seems to have brought about an upward revision of expectations in some quarters regarding the probable stimulating effects of the war on foreign demand for American products. While recent developments may warrant some of this optimism, they emphasize also the many uncertainties still obscuring the outlook and suggest that the earlier caution on the part of those concerned was not misplaced.

"Despite the increases in the last few months, imports are still on a considerably smaller scale than in the early part of 1937. Exports, on the other hand, are the largest since the early months of 1930. The exports surplus, accordingly, has risen to a level comparable with that of the period of sharply reduced imports in 1937 and 1938. In five of the last six months, it appears that exports have exceeded imports by more than $100,000,000. Only rarely has a surplus of such magnitude been attained except in time of war or during a period when American capital was flowing abroad on a large scale."

House Resolution Asks Probe of SEC And Power Agency

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Investigation of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the national power policy committee by a five-man House committee was proposed in a resolution by Representative Thorkelson (R) of Montana.

The aim would be to determine whether the agencies had been "fair and impartial" and what effect the laws creating them have had on the ability of private industry to raise capital, on employment and on general economic conditions.

Mr. Thorkelson's resolution said there had been "insistent demands from the country" for amendments to the SEC acts "with a view to correcting manifest injustices, erroneous interpretations and unauthorized regulations."

It has been charged, the resolution stated, that the laws have contributed to "the economic maladjustment now existing" and that "SEC has attempted by interpretations and regulations to write into the acts intents and purposes" not justified by the language.

Boston Firm Issues Data On Christiana Securities

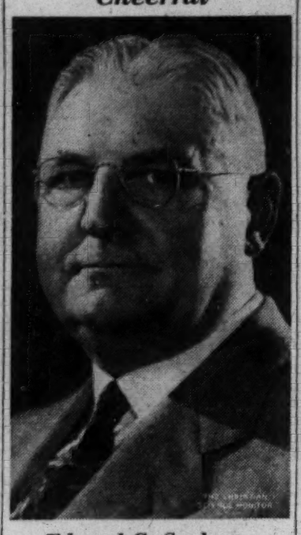
Du Pont Homsey Co., Boston investment dealers, have prepared for distribution a folder outlining significant facts about Christiana Securities Company, which recently declared a dividend of $33.25 a share on its common stock.

The folder points out that Christiana Securities is a du Pont holding company, whose investments include 27 per cent of the outstanding common stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. together with a block of General Motors stock and other miscellaneous holdings in du Pont enterprises.

"The market value of Christiana has varied in recent years from about 74 per cent to 82 per cent of its liquidating value," the firm points out. "Thus it sells at approximately 15 times the price of du Pont while representing an equity of nearly 20 shares."

The folder includes a 12-year record of dividend income and earnings balance sheet at the close of 1939, an assets valuation table, and other statistical data.

Cheerful



Edward G. Seubert
President of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Standard Oil, Ind. 1939 Net Is $2.23 Share; $1.82 in '38

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced in a preliminary report that consolidated net earnings for 1939 totaled $34,142,642, or about $2.23 a share on 15,272,014 shares outstanding at the end of the year.

This compared with 1938 earnings of $27,771,976, or $1.82 a share on 15,272,020 shares. Earnings for 1937 were $55,950,784, or $3.66 a share.

Edward G. Seubert, President, said that conditions were generally more favorable, at least until the latter part of the year, and were responsible for the improvement. The full report on the year's activities will be sent to stockholders about April 10, 15 days before the annual meeting of the company at Whiting, Ind., April 25.

Excess of Exports During February Is Largest in 12 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—War distorted American foreign trade in February to produce the largest margin of exports over imports for any month in nearly 12 years.

The Commerce Department said that merchandise sales abroad totaled $346,779,000 and imports $199,775,000, an export balance of $147,004,000. Officials had to dig into the records back to November, 1928 to find a difference as great.

For the first two months of 1940 exports surpassed imports by $273,689,000, compared with $95,276,000 in the same months last year.

Exports were 6 per cent less than in January, partly due to the short month, but the export excess was greater than January's because imports dropped 17 per cent. Curtailed purchases of foreign rubber and silk were primarily responsible for the decline.

Export balances usually are regarded with welcome, but their size in recent months has caused some official worry because they indicate that foreigners may have to curtail purchases here for lack of acceptable money, or may have to send more gold to be stored in Government vaults.

Kresge Foundation Issue Is Planned

NEW YORK (AP)—The Kresge Foundation, created by Sebastian S. Kresge for philanthropic purposes, has arranged with a Wall Street underwriting syndicate for public offering of $11,500,000 in new securities to refund outstanding loans and for other corporate purposes.

The financing, it was said in banking circles, is expected to consist of $3,000,000 in serial notes, yielding up to 2.25 per cent, and $8,500,000 of 10-year 3 per cent convertible notes backed by 1,150,000 common shares of the S. S. Kresge Company, a chain store system.

The foundation plans to repay outstanding 4 and 3½ per cent notes. Its headquarters are in Detroit.

FSCC Buys More Eggs; 6,400,000 Doz. Now Held

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP)—Uncle Sam filled his Easter egg basket to the brim in an effort to support prices.

Produce dealers, finding no other outlet for heavy egg supplies, unloaded 634,320 dozens to agents of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which distributes eggs in relief channels. This was the extent of buying in the New York and Chicago markets.

Egg prices were the cheapest at Easter time in six years, with best grades only slightly above 16 cents wholesale. According to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the relief agency is prepared to buy surplus eggs in all North-Central States and in Kentucky, an area which normally produces about 17,500,000,000 eggs annually, or half the nation's supply. Thus, the FSCC is prepared to receive offers of surplus eggs in 40 states and the District of Columbia.

With purchases on March 23, the largest since the Government began its current buying program in December, accumulations now total 6,400,000 dozens.

Pound Slumps Again; Britain Needs Dollars

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—A spring drive by the Allies to obtain dollars for war needs sent the open-market quotation for the British pound sterling into another wide decline in terms of the American currency today.

The Wall Street rate for the pound, as distinguished from the official price by the British wartime exchange control, plunged more than 13 cents to below $3.56.

Exchange men said this was the lowest of modern times on basis of gold and was equivalent to about $2.09 in terms of the dollar before it was revalued in 1934 through raising of the U. S. price for gold to $35 from $20.67 an ounce.

A 40-Cent Spread

The British control buys sterling at $4.02½ and sells at $4.03½, making a spread of around 40 cents between the official and the so-called "free" rate, the latter determined by supply and demand in the open market.

The French franc, tied into allied economic strategy, skidded with the pound. The Canadian dollar, however, was comparatively stable at a discount of about 19½ cents under the American dollar.

The break in the pound followed resumption of dealings in foreign markets after the Easter holidays, with selling reported centering in Amsterdam.

Some bankers, however, said the fall of the open-market sterling rate, making the wide spread between that and the official rate, appeared to be part of a "deliberate" policy designed to aid the Allied war chest in Europe's economic warfare.

The plunge of the British currency started early in March when England announced key British Empire exports, including tin and rubber, would be sold only at the official exchange rate rather than the lower "free" rate.

Since the United States is the biggest market for exports involved in the rule, American importers were faced with the need of paying more dollars to the British.

At the same time, bankers pointed out, the cheapening of the open-market rate had the effect of lowering the dollar cost of many other British products, such as textiles, outside the scope of the new regulations.

Subsidize British Exports

The effect, some bankers said, was to "subsidize" certain British exports through depreciation of the exchange rate. They added that from the British view, this policy apparently was justified by necessity of raising dollars to pay for war purchases, particularly aircraft, which threatened to throw Allied payments to this country out of balance.

Foreign trade circles talked of a still lower rate for "free" sterling and watched to see what influence it would have on competition between American and British sellers in the world market. At any rate, said one banker, the Allies stood to win more dollars on both the export and import ends of the exchange control policies, which were judged to be tied directly into war strategy.

Grosvenor Jones, Assistant Director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in an address prepared for delivery here today before the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, said there were "good grounds" for doubting whether war would stimulate American exports as did the last war.

The Allies, he said, were better prepared for self-supply by the improved resources of the British and French empires. In addition, he observed, the Allies have been directing trade policy with the objective of balancing exports and imports to conserve gold and diverting trade to other countries, such as Argentina.

Refunding Program By South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The $20,000,000 State of South Dakota refunding program, involving the refinancing of its rural credit bonds, will enter its final stage this week with the public offering of $3,297,000 new refunding bonds and an offer to exchange $9,579,000 of refunding bonds for an equal principal amount of outstanding rural credit and rural credit refunding obligations.

The initial step in the program took place early this year with the public offering of an issue of $2,200,000 refunding bonds to meet 1940 maturities.

Lehman Brothers, First National Bank & Trust Co. of Minneapolis, Northwestern National Bank & Trust Co., Minneapolis, First National Bank of St. Paul and Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis, head the banking group which will make formal offering March 26 of the $3,297,000 refunding bonds, Series AA, bearing a dual interest rate of 4½ per cent to Aug. 1, 1941, and 3 per cent thereafter to maturity, Aug. 1, 1950-1959.

United Biscuit Net

NEW YORK (AP)—United Biscuit Co. of America reported net profit for 1939 of $1,093,964, or $2.21 a common share, compared with $1,030,245, or $2.07 a share, in 1938. The company announced it had filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement concerning a proposed issue of $7,000,000 of debentures.

Congress Is Seen Complacent About Debt If Prices Stable

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When Secretary Henry Morgenthau tells a press conference that he would not be worried by a public debt of $50,000,000,000, he is on safe enough grounds. Nobody can prove that $50,000,000,000 is an unsafe national debt, or $100,000,000,000, or even $200,000,000,000—any more than Secretary Morgenthau can prove that it's safe. There isn't any standard or yardstick, and the whole fundamental problem of the public debt needs a thorough going over and the application of a few solvent or catalytic ideas.

Wall Street has been thundering now these many years against the size of the public debt and its alleged inevitable consequences, and so far not a single one of the dire warnings has come to pass. Government bonds are now selling close to the highs of all time though the deficit goes merrily on at the rate of between $3,00,000,000 and $4,000,000,000 a year and the chances of a balanced budget get more remote every year.

Balancing Budget Outmoded?

It really looks as though we could go on running in the red by several billion dollars a year without doing damage to anything more than old-fashioned economic theory. Secretary Morgenthau is modest compared to some of the Washington idea-men who in the last year or two have been talking about whether the country might be able to "stand" $60,000,000,000 or $100,000,000,000 of debt.

No good sound reason has really been advanced from the old-fashioned economists and Wall Street lawyers why this couldn't be: and of course so long as no really convincing reason appears, we won't balance the budget. "Naughty! naughty!" isn't enough to offset the immense gains, private and public—to be had merely by turning the spigot of Treasury borrowing. It may be all very well for Wall Street to say that the bill will have to be paid sometime and that the trouble is merely being postponed, but this argument gets more and more hollow as the rake's progress goes on year after year and none of the warnings come true. Wall Street economists keep playing Cassandra (Calamity Jane west of the Mississippi) and Wall Street banks keep buying bonds.

The original pre-1933 arguments against an unbalanced budget had a framework of logic, every step of which was easy to understand and hard to side-step. An unbalanced budget, it was argued, would eventually force the cost of Treasury borrowing so high that the Treasury would have to resort to legal-tender note issues which in the end would destroy confidence in the gold redeemability of the dollar, and force us off the gold standard. Since this was the ultimate consequence of budget unbalance, there could be no argument for "just a little deficit" because no one could draw the line between "just a little" deficit and too much deficit, and the opinion prevailed that a government must either balance its books like an individual, or else go off the deep end and start tinkering with the gold standard.

Deficits No Longer Frighten

Therefore when the fixity of the gold standard was abandoned—in other words, when a fixed price for gold ceased to be a standard of value—the basic argument for budget balancing was lost. While lip service is still given to a balanced budget, it is probably safe to say that millions of voters and hundreds of Congressmen are convinced in their bones that the Government can go on indefinitely running a deficit of about $3,000,000,000.

In fact, the argument for this point of view, though scarcely any one in Washington is hardy enough to state it frankly, is quite impressive. The government has gone some $30,000,000,000 in the red in this decade, and nothing has happened to government credit; the very first unfavorable chapter in the horror story of the budget-balancers hasn't come to pass. The warnings seem like those of the people who said railroad trains couldn't run over 15 miles an hour without choking people.

Furthermore it has been estimated that the Government has some $13,000,000,000 of paper profits it could use from gold revaluation, silver revaluation, recapture of the Stabilization Fund, issue of greenbacks, etc., to offset the debt, and so it looks as though the rain may keep falling for the economically unjust as well as the just. People aren't going to tighten their belts for an economic theory, and it gets easier every year to say that the budget balancers are just out of date.

Reductio ad Absurdum

The reductio ad absurdum or logical conclusion of our present budget policy—has already been reached by Great Britain, with France not far behind. The Bank of England now "values" its gold "at the market," and in France the gold of the "Banque of France is spasmodically revalued to the market. This is a circular operation, involving either prices or the government debt, on the one hand, and the nominal price of gold on the other. As credit expands, prices rise or government debts increase and the value of the pound or franc declines, i. e. the open market value of gold in pounds or francs rises. Thereupon the official gold holdings are marked up to the market, and a paper profit is taken by the State to defray or retire the excess borrowings.

Then the process starts over. An American version of the process might be somewhat as follows. (1) We revalue gold from $20.67 an ounce to $35.00 (2) That gives us the Stabilization Fund of $2,000,000,000 as a paper profit. It also drives prices up and encourages government borrowing. (3) When the borrowings—or prices—get too high, we revalue our gold again, use the paper profit to reduce the government debt, and repeat the process.

But if the practical politicians at Washington have tapped a new oil formation in the public revenue field—the possibility of continuous or "normal" deficits—then they have not gone far enough. If they have discovered that it is possible for the Treasury to run $3,000,000,000 in the red every year, then the question naturally rises, why it would not be safe to double this size of deficit. It could be done either by increasing expenditures or by lowering taxes, either of which would be decidedly stimulating to business and to employment.

And the question also rises why it wouldn't be just as good and much cheaper for these running deficits to be financed by the issue of legal tender money instead of by the issue of interest-bearing debt. It looks as though banks and investors were making money out of our inability to solve our budget problem. Either we should balance the budget, or we should defray the deficit with legal tender money, in either of which cases they would get no interest.

Paper Money and Price Level

Obviously, the budget problem is still fundamentally tied to the currency problem. The reason we can't go the whole way with Treasury deficits, dropping all taxes and spending all we want in the form of paper money, is that prices would inevitably be driven up and everything would be at sea. The real limit on the budget deficit is the maintenance of a fairly stable price level, and the real explanation of our problem is that we have no tie-up between the two. The whole budget and monetary opus is being played entirely by ear.

The annual deficits are Congress' method of capitalizing the inability of our economic system to pick up and put to use our excess money and our excess industrial capacity.

But while the Treasury is persistently running a dollar deficit, it is also accumulating wealth in the form of farm commodities and public works. It ought to be possible for some of the bright Department of Agriculture theorists to tie together the farm program and the deficit program and make something logically defensible. Why not use the wheat or the cotton as a standard of value, and simply follow the technique of the old free gold standard?

The Treasury might be required to peg the price of wheat for all time at a dollar a bushel, with seignorage and freight adjustments, and then be permitted to defray the deficits indefinitely with promises to deliver wheat at the fixed price, so long as those promises were valid. That would be an elastic currency like the Federal Reserve note. Some of the wealthy foundations that go into the business of exploring applied economics problems might find here a fertile field for some more fundamental speculations in pure economics.

Number of Auto Makers Wholeheartedly Accepting Labor Unions Seen Growing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Brookings Institution reports that the number of automobile manufacturing companies "which have accorded wholehearted acceptance" to labor unions, "though small, is increasing."

A study of unionism in the industry, by Professor William H. McPherson of Oberlin College, said:

"While most managers are reluctant to grant new concessions to the union, nearly all are apparently making a very sincere effort to assure successful functioning of the agreements they have signed. At the same time, the union is growing more responsible and is making a greater effort to assure observance of agreements."

Professor McPherson concluded that the automobile unions had obtained shortening of working hours, higher hourly earnings, extra pay for overtime and night work, and curtailment of piece rates.

He found that wages had been forced up more successfully in larger cities than in small ones, accentuating the trend toward decentralization. He added, however, that automobile centers of Michigan could afford higher wages than most other places because of the fact that Michigan has more skilled labor for the automobile industry, and other advantages. The growing differentials in wage rates in different cities, Mr. McPherson concluded, was forcing the unions to seek higher wages in the presently low wage areas.

The economist said that "establishment of an annual wage seems more remote than a year ago."

Illinois Central Net

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Central System reports net railway operating income during February totaled $1,385,373, an increase of $556,093 compared with the corresponding month a year ago.

National Power Plan Given To Big Utilities

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tentative plans for linking major utility systems of the east and midwest through construction of high power electric transmission lines have been submitted to about 20 major utility companies by the national power policy committee.

The plans, Interior Department officials said, were continuations of discussions started last December, when Secretary Harold Ickes called upon the major electric utilities to put themselves in condition and "be equipped with reasonable reserves so as not to be unprepared in any contingency."

The last plan submitted at a conference in New York, March 12, between a subcommittee of the power policy committee composed of Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Ben Cohen, counsel for the committee and E. F. Scattergood, technical adviser, contemplated the construction of a transmission system linking New York and all the important industrial centers of the Atlantic Coast, New England and the midwest.

Officials said the value of the proposed electric transmission system would depend upon the value of the companies involved. One such system, they said, might be valued at $190,000,000, another at $300,000,000 while a third might involve only a $100,000 system.

It was said also the tentative outline submitted to the power companies had not advanced to a point where legislation had been drawn up to carry it into effect.

The linking of cities in a grid system would connect such important centers as the following:

Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Bridgeport and Boston. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago. Pittsburgh, Toledo, Cleveland and Chicago. New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Binghamton and Cleveland. Chicago and St. Louis.

Utilities to Spend $593,879,533 in '40 On New Construction

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission reports that electrical utilities, private and public, proposed to spend $593,879, 533 for new construction this year.

Private companies plan to spend $490,434,261 and public organizations $103,445,272.

The commission said the additional installed capacity would amount to 1,877,844 kilowatts, an increase of 4.7 per cent over existing capacity.

The commission had no figures on 1939 construction. It made no survey of that nature last year.

Anaconda Copper Income Is Doubled

NEW YORK (AP) — Anaconda Copper Mining Co. more than doubled its 1939 income over the preceding year, the annual report by Cornelius F. Kelley, President, disclosed.

Last year's income increased to $20,236,552 from $9,542,615 in 1938. Per share earnings on the capital stock moved up to $2.33 from $1.10.

Noting that "immediately prior to and following the declaration of war extraordinarily large tonnages of copper were sold and both production and deliveries increased rapidly," Mr. Kelley said total deliveries of copper by the company in domestic and foreign markets increased to 883,235,702 pounds from 790,083,357 in 1938.

Otis Elevator 1939 Net $1.18 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Otis Elevator Company reported for 1939 net income of $2,751,026 after setting up a reserve of $500,000 for foreign investments.

The profit was equal to $1.18 a share on the common stock and compared with net profit of $1,912,730, or 76 cents a common share, in 1938.

The company has plants at Buffalo, Yonkers, N. Y., and Harrison, N. J.

Drexel & Co., a Member Stock Exchange April 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

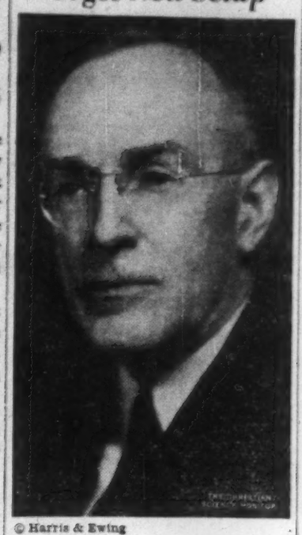
NEW YORK—Drexel & Co. will be formed as a New York Stock Exchange member firm on April 1, according to proposal in the current issue of The Exchange Bulletin. Its partners will be Edward Hopkinson, Jr., Arthur E. Newbold, Jr., H. Gates Lloyd, to whom J. P. Morgan's Exchange seat is being transferred; Edward Starr, Jr., and Thomas S. Gates, Jr. The head office of the firm will be in Philadelphia.

Leon R. Harrison, John P. Lein and N. Davis Menken propose the formation of Harrison & Lein on March 28. Harrison & Co. will be dissolved on the same day.

John J. Kutch, Walter F. Koppisch, John R. Meyer, Franklin J. Fitzpatrick, and James H. Steimer plan to form Kutch & Co. on April 1.

The interest of the late Herbert L. Clark in E. W. Clark & Co. ceased on Feb. 26. Charles M. Kennedy, a limited partner, retired from Vietor, Common & Co., on Feb. 21.

Urges New Setup



© Harris & Ewing

Walter D. Fuller
President of the Curtis Publishing Company

Curtis Head Says Capital Needs Revision

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A system of capital revision for the Curtis Publishing Company was described as necessary by President Walter D. Fuller in his annual report to stockholders.

"If this can be accomplished," he said, "we face a most encouraging decade of the 1940's."

Commenting on the "need for a realistic facing of the necessity for a revision of our capital structure," the president's report said:

"For a number of years it has been increasingly evident that our capital structure, built up during the prosperous days of the 1920's, when there was little radio and but slight magazine competition, is entirely out of line with present-day conditions and prospects.

"The publishing business has changed materially during the last decade. Increased costs, new forms of taxation, increased competition in its own field from new magazines, and the development of new media such as radio have served to reduce volume and margins of profits for all concerned."

The company's financial report, also made today, listed net income for 1939 as $35,657,070 and earnings of $2,142,516 or 6.9 per cent. In 1938 net income was $33,038,422 and earnings $1,276,162 or 3.90 per cent.

The report showed unpaid arrearages on preferred stock as of April 1, 1940, amount to about $14,000,000 or $19.37½ a share.

An increase in net advertising income in 1939 of 8.18 per cent over 1938 was reported. Fuller said that for the first quarter of 1940 there had been an advertising dollar gain of 6.8 per cent over a year ago, compared with an increase of 5.7 per cent in the first quarter of 1939.

Farmers' Cash Income Rises $218,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cash income of farmers, the Agriculture Department reported, totaled $1,378,000,000 during the first two months of 1940, topping receipts of the same months last year by $218,000,000.

More than half the increase was in government benefit payments. Income from farm marketings was reported to be $1,154,000,000, compared with $1,064,000,000 in the corresponding months in 1939, while payments to farmers who co-operated with 1939 crop production control programs amounted to $224,000,000, compared with $96,000,000 a year earlier.

March income, the department said, likely will exceed that of the same month last year, but not by as large an increase as in January and February. Market prices of principal farm products were slightly lower in March than in February.

The department said benefit payments in March were likely to be smaller than in February and also smaller than in March last year, when they totaled $95,000,000.

Most of the increase in market receipts so far this year came from sales of crops, priincipally wheat and corn, and particularly from redemption and sale of wheat that had been stored by growers under government loans.

The January-February income by major classes of products for 1939 and 1940, respectively, included:

Grains, $156,000,000 and $184,000,000; cotton and cottonseed, $44,000,000 and $43,000,000; fruits, $34,000,000 and $31,000,000; vegetables, $72,000,000 and $72,000,000; tobacco, $45,000,000 and $59,000,000; meat animals, $340,000,000 and $364,000,000; dairy products, $214,000,000 and $234,000,000, and poultry and eggs, $89,000,000 and $91,000,000.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

LEADING ARTICLES
MARCH 30, 1940

A NEW LEADER IN THE NEW SOUTH — By Edward B. Tolty
Profile of South Carolina's Governor Burnet Rhett Maybank, scion of Charleston aristocracy, champion of a liberal political philosophy.

PEACE NEEDS A CIVIL SERVICE — By C. Delisle Burns
The signing of treaties is no longer a guarantee of peace; the new peace, says this observer, must be a system of cooperation between many governments for the attainment of the common good of all their citizens.

'WHERE WE CALL EACH OTHER HONEY' — By R. H. Markham
Mr. Markham says of the South—"Everybody wants to know how you are . . . it's as though you were having a birthday . . . Southerners are likely to be good to you . . . they might call you Honey, if you deserved it. You'd feel left out if they didn't."

BASEBALL AFTER DARK — By Edwin M. Rumill
Baseball has encountered numerous changes and innovations since the turn of the century, but none has been more drastic than the coming of the night game, and public demand is adding momentum to this floodlight pastime.

RADIO'S VOICE OF POETRY — By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Ted Malone, literary critic and radio performer, gets a tremendous response from his poetry program—perhaps because he believes poetry can be "ageless, timeless, spontaneous . . . all things to all men."

IS THE DIESEL TOMORROW'S ENGINE? — By Herbert B. Nichols
Report of the rapid development and varied use of the Diesel engine by General Motors and other large manufacturers reads like a romance.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, as checked below, for which I enclose remittance.

One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 Months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐
Saturday Issue Only, including the Magazine Section, 1 Year—$2.60 ☐ Special Offer—6 Saturday Issues for 25c ☐

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
State .....
MS-21

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	594,990
1940 volume to date	42,082,760
1939 volume to date	58,046,507

Stocks Move Over Narrow Course Today

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Leading stocks again wavered over a narrow course in today's market, although a few aircraft manufacturing issues and specialties attracted moderate buying.

Recently strong air transport favorites encountered profit-taking at the start. Mild recoveries were to be seen here and there near the final hour, but fractional setbacks were in the majority. There were several active flurries, interspersed with slowdowns, and transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

A sharp break in the "free" British pound sterling to a record low in terms of the old gold dollar, together with weakness of the French franc and Belgian belga, was viewed as a bearish influence by financial quarters.

Business news continued to provide scant inspiration for the stock list, as did war developments abroad.

Inclined to give ground on the home front were American Aircraft, United Air Lines, Pan American Airways, Eastern Air Lines, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Loft, Anaconda, U. S. Rubber, N. Y. Central and South Porto Rico Sugar.

Resistant were Douglas Aircraft, Lockheed, Canada Dry, White Rock, Crown Cork, Sears Roebuck and American Can.

Slipping in the curb were Brewster Aero, Heyden Chemical, Lake Shore and Gulf Oil.

Some Bonds Rise

A few Latin American government bonds joined with selected rails in an advance today which left other loans far behind.

Some Panama and Montevideo issues were up more than a point near the close while most corporates, apart from rails, balanced gains and losses.

Interest in speculative ratings in the rail division appeared to have been stimulated lately by prospects the ICC soon would grind out more reorganization plans in an attempt to get roads out of the courts.

Taking the day's spotlight were St. Louis Southwestern 5s and second 4s, the latter up 3 at one time, and Wabash first 5s, which spurted 1 on a sizable turnover.

Off fractions were Erie 5s, American Telephone 3¼s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Loew's 3½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

Copenhagen 5s dropped about 2 as the British attempt to cut German shipping off from Scandinavian trade directed attention to Denmark's exposed position in the North Sea warfare.

Most U. S. Treasury obligations held previous advances. The increase in Federal tax collections this month, dealers said, diminished prospects of additional Treasury borrowing in the next few months.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trade in domestic rails at higher prices furnished most action today when the stock market reopened after the Easter recess. Dealings otherwise were rated too small to establish a definite trend, most dealers preferring to await further political developments. British Government bonds closed unchanged after slight early gains. The new war loan sold at one-eighth point discount.

Paris: Prices of domestic stocks tended higher late today in the first session of the bourse since creation of the new Reynaud Government. Rentes, however, closed 295 centimes lower to 5 higher and international issues were shaded at an opening firmness.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Stamping Co. pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 18
Andover Natl Bk (Andover Mass.)	$2	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Badger Paint & H Str	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Boatmen's N Bank (St. Louis, Mo.)	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Do	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
Bon Ami Cl A	$1	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Do Cl B	62½c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Burdine's Inc	$2.80	pf		
	70c	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 20
Cebu Sugar	15c		Mar. 20	Mar. 13
Cent Penn N Bk	40c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Callaway Mills	15½c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
City Invest pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Caro, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry Co	$1.25	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Clev Un Stkyds	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Comi N Bk & Tr	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Comwlth Invest	4c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Emerson Drug A & B	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Farmers & Trad Life Ins (Syracuse)	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do	$2.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Do	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do	$2.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Fulton Tr N Y	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Goodman Mfg	25c		Mar. 29	Mar. 20
Gordon Oil Co B	20c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Hartford Gas	50c	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 20
Do pf	50c	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 20
Indianap P & Lt	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Kirsch Co pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Knott Corp	10c		Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Lehigh P Cem	37½c		May 1	Apr. 13
Meaford & Forb	50c		Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Medusa P Cement Co A pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Merch N B Bost	$3	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Michelberry's Food Pr Co	$2.40	nf		
	60c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Mt Sts T & T	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Morris Plan Ind Bk (N Y)	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Muskegan M Special A	50c	Q	June 1	May 20
Nat Fd & Shr	15c		Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Nat P & Lt pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 1
No Am Rayon pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
No Ill Finance	75c		May 1	Apr. 15
Do pf	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Pacific G & E	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Paracale Gumaas Con Mining Co, Inc.	25c		Apr. 10	Mar. 20
Pearson Co, Inc, $6 pf A	31¼c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Pitts Forgings Co	25c		Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Rice Ranch Oil	1c		Apr. 15	Apr. 1
San Gabriel Riv Imp Dist	10c	M	Mar. 22	Mar. 21
Sa'eom (Ill)	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Sav B & T Rich	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Sidbek Premier Mines, Ltd	4c		Apr. 25	Apr. 5
Sumter Paper	5c		Apr. 10	Mar. 24
So Cal Gas 6% pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Do A	37½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Stand Screw	20c		Mar. 30	Mar. 14
Stan Stl Const pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Tintic Sta Min Co	7½c		Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Traders Finance Corp Ltd 7% pf B	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Un B & Tr Montg	25c	Q	Apr.	Mar. 25
U P Cuneran Co	40c		Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Vulcan Corp $3 pf	75c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 18

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	46	46	46	M'r 21
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	6	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
26¾	21	Adam-Millis(1)	3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	M'r 21
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	18	49¼	48½	49	+ ¾
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	3	¾	¾	¾	
7	6	Alaska Jun(.15e)	16	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Alleghany Corp	18	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'r 19
14⅝	10⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	16½	16½	16½	M'r 21
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	
11⅜	9⅛	Allen Indust(1g)	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 21
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	179	177	177	—1⅞
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
15	13½	Allied Mills (1g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ½
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	4	68	68	68	+ ½
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	12	36⅜	36	36	— ⅛
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'r 21
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 21
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	2	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ½
21	18¾	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	7	19	19	19	
64⅜	41¾	Am Airlines	43	63⅞	62¼	62⅞	—1¼
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	1	10	10	10	
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
45¾	35¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	40½	40½	40½	M'r 21
116½	112	Am Can (4)	6	115	114¾	114⅞	+ ⅝
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	2	172½	172	172½	M'r 25
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	7	24⅛	24¼	24½	— ¼
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	5	39½	39½	39½	—2¼
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	6	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	137¾	137¾	137¾	+ ¾
9⅝	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
8¼	6⅜	Am Com Alco	13	7⅞	7¼	7¼	+ ½
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13	13	13	M'r 25
5¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	16⅜	16⅜	18⅜	M'r 25
28¼	21½	Am & F$7p(.35k)	6	21⅝	21¼	21½	
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 23
35⅝	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	3	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
60½	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	2	61	61	61	+ ½
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf(1½e)	12	30½	29½	30½	+1½
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	4	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
42	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	4	42	42	42	+ ½
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅞
23¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	54	54	54	M'r 25
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
3⅝	2⅝	Am M & Metal	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
25	22⅜	Am Metal (⅜e)	2	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ¾
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	12	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	21	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	4	54	53¾	53¾	— ¼
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	
10⅝	8⅝	Am Rad & St S	16	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	11	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	2	66	66	66	
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'r 25
11⅝	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R(½25e)	10	49½	48⅞	49½	+ ½
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	3	145½	144½	144½	—1½
70	65½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65½	65¼	65½	
33⅜	26	Am Steel F (¼e)	10	26	25¾	26	— ⅛
15⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 14
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	86½	86½	86½	+1½
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 25
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	5	172	171⅞	172	
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	87	87	87	— ⅛
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	88⅛	88¼	88½	+ ¼
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	+1
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	10	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	96	96	96	M'r 25
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	40	39¾	39¾	— ¾
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
43½	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	1	40	40	40	M'r 19
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	26	28	27½	27¾	— ⅜
38½	35	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	M'r 19
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 20
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 14
3⅞	2½	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 19
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	108¾	108⅛	108⅛	M'r 23
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	11	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	51	51	51	—1½
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'r 23
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
9	7⅛	Assd Dry Goods	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
78	75	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	M'r 19
85	70	As DG 2pf(93⅝k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
44¾	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	45	45	45	+ ¼
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	52½	52½	52½	— ½
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	15	15	15	M'r 25
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	9	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 15
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	13	9⅜	8¼	9¼	— ⅛
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	6	48	48	48	
73	63	Atlas Plywood (¾e)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+1⅞
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 20
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	28	5	4¼	4¾	+ ⅜
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	52	7⅛	6⅞	7	

B

18	14	Bald Loco ct	12	14½	14¼	14½	
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
14⅞	10¼	Bangor & Ar	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	14	14	14	— ⅜
8⅜	7½	Barker Bros	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 25
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	M'r 25
29½	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 25
109⅝	103⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 25
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb 23
34⅝	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	56	34⅛	33¼	33⅝	— ⅜
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 25
39	35¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	36½	36	36	M'r 25
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	21	74¼	73⅝	74	— ⅛
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	120¼	120	120	+ ⅛
24½	16¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	18	18	18	
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	20	20	20	
11⅜	9½	Blaw-Knox	9	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 20
25⅞	19½	Boeing Airplane	15	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼
27¾	21½	Bohn Al&B (¼e)	5	25¾	25¾	25½	— ½
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ¼
24½	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	8	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅞	Borg-War (¼e)	17	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
35¾	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport B	7	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	23	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	M'r 19
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	53	52¾	53	+ ½
3	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	20	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
23¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	32	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
49	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	7	91	91	91	M'r 25
60½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	2	60½	60½	60½	
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
35¾	35	Brown Sh(⅓e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 11
27¼	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	54	27⅝	26⅞	27½	+ ¼
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	6	9½	9¼	9⅜	M'r 21
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	1	5	5	5	— ¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 25
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	30¼	30	30	M'r 25
21⅜	15	Burling Mill (1)	7	19½	19⅜	19½	— ¼
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	7	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
4⅞	3½	Bush Terminal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ½
7⅜	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
22¾	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	M'r 25
4⅞	3¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3½	3½	3½	
13¾	11½	Byers (AM) Co	2	11	11	11	— ¼
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼

C

26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	4	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
1⅞	1⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	2	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	5	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	16½	Can Dry (½g)	163	22¼	21¼	22	+ ¾
6⅜	4¾	Canadian Pacific	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
40½	27¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	M'r 20
5½	5	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27	23	Carpent (½e)	2	23½	23½	23½	M'r 21
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	27	30⅜	29¼	30¼	+ ⅝
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1⅓)	5	23	23	23	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	Cent Foundry	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	M'r 23
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	7	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(1⅛g)	2	8	7⅝	8	M'r 21
6	5½	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	21	37½	37	37	— ½
8⅜	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	M'r 25
26¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	21	21	21	M'r 19
29½	15	Checker Cab	4	27⅞	27½	27½	+1⅛
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	15	39⅞	39	39	— ½

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	M'r 20
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	1½	1½	1½	M'r 25
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	5	¾	¼	¼	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
2½	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Order	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C I M St P & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	35	35	35	M'r 15
50	46	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	M'r 21
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
⅝	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 25
11¼	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	8	11¼	10¾	11¼	M'r 23
13½	11⅜	Chickasha ⅛g)	2	12	12	12	M'r 19
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	9	6⅜	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
91⅜	78½	Chrysler (1¼e)	26	84⅞	84⅛	84⅜	— ⅝
14¼	12¾	City I & F (.30e)	9	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3	M'r 21
38⅜	28	Clark Equip(1a)	7	37	36⅜	37	+ ¼
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	1	41	41	41	— ½
39⅞	35¼	Climax M (1.20)	9	38¾	38½	38⅝	— ¾
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	12	43	42½	43	+ ⅛
123½	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	11	122	121	121¾	+1¼
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	63	63	63	M'r 19
20	16⅜	Colgate P (1⅓)	18	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35¼	28	Collins & A (2e)	1	30½	30½	30½	
19¾	17	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 20
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	2	25	25	25	M'r 25
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	8	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
7⅜	5½	Col Gas & Elec	60	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	86	86	86	
8½	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	2	7½	7½	7½	
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
97	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	2	97	96½	96½	M'r 25
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	5	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ½
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	106½	106	106	— ⅛
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	54⅛	54¼	54⅜	— ⅛
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112	112	112	M'r 20
15⅜	13	Co

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N.Y. Exchange Realty Poor Investment

NEW YORK (AP)—Reporting it was in the red again last year, the New York Stock Exchange discussed its troubles as a Wall Street landlord, blaming real estate for a major part of the loss.

In the big bull market years before the 1929 crash when brokers were making money hand over fist, the exchange expanded its real estate holdings in the downtown financial district with the idea of enlarging the trading floor.

The depression and shrinkage in trading completely changed the situation. Now the exchange is thinking of hanging a "for sale" sign on some of the property, it was indicated in the 1939 report.

With 40 per cent of the space occupied by outside tenants and 15 per cent of the rentable area vacant, a cost analysis showed an estimated loss last year of $394,501 on "building investment and operation."

The consolidated net loss of the exchange and its affiliated companies for 1939 amounted to $1,149,373 compared with a loss of $1,548,417 in 1938 after allowing $654,726 for depreciation.

"Without this excess investment in real estate," commented President William McC. Martin, Jr. in the report, "the balancing of the exchange's budget would be a much simpler problem."

He added the exchange, which has been cutting salaries and operating expenses the last few years, was studying ways of reducing the real estate burden.

The exchange has reported a loss after depreciation charges in every year except 1936 since it started publishing the figures in 1933. The accumulated loss approximates $4,300,000 over that period.

Gross income last year totaled $5,337,692 against $5,657,331 in 1938.

Safeway Stores Plans Stock Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Safeway stores, Inc., Reno, Nev., operator of more than 2,834 chain groceries, filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering 147,688 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value.

The statement said that $13,922,627 would be used to redeem outstanding shares of 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferred stock on July 1. The remainder of the proceeds, the company said, will be used for corporate purposes.

Holders of the 6 and 7 per cent preferred will be given "prior opportunity" to purchase the new shares, the company said.

Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt of New York, was listed as the principal underwriter. This firm now is known as E. A. Pierce & Co., but the name will be changed after March 30.

Excess Reserves Drop During Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Annual income tax payments cut deeply into the idle money of banks last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in the week ended March 20—while bank depositors were withdrawing cash to pay their obligations to the Federal Treasury—the amount of lendable excess reserves of banks declined $190,000,000 to a total of $5,590,000,000.

The decline temporarily checked a rising trend in excess reserves.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¼s '41	104.18	104.17	104.17
6 3¼s '45-43	109.28	109.28	109.28
1 4s '45-44	114.29	114.29	114.29
7 3¾s '47-45	109.18	109.18	109.18
7 3¼s '48-46	111.10	111.10	111.10
2 3½s '49-46	112.3	112.2	112.3
1 4¼s '52-47	120.29	120.29	120.29
2 2½ '50-48	104.13	104.13	104.13
6 3¼s '52-49	112.31	112.31	112.31
7 3½s '53-49	106.19	106.18	106.18
27 2¾s '54-51	108.13	108.13	108.13
1 3s '55-51	111.13	111.13	111.13
7 2½s '60-55	108.30	108.30	108.30
1 2¼s '63-58	107.18	107.18	107.18
2 2¾s '65-60	107.17	107.17	107.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49-44	108.13	108.13	108.13

Home Owners Loan

3 3s '52-44	108.3	108.3	108.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	78⅜	78¾
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70¾	70¾	70¾
23 Allegheny 5s '50 st	46½	46¼	46¼
10 Alleg & West 4s '98	64½	64¼	64¼
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97⅞	97½	97½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110½	110½
8 Am Int 5½s '49	105	104¾	105
8 Am T&T 3¾s '43	108⅛	108	108⅛
4 Am T&T 3¾s '66	109¼	109⅛	109¼
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109⅝	109½	109½
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	105⅛	105⅛	105½
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
13 Ang G Nitrs deb '67	38½	38¼	38½
28 Arm Del 4s '57	102	101⅞	102
38 Arm Del 4s '55	103	102¼	103
5 AT&SF 4s '95	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 AT&SF a1 4s '95 st	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 A C Line 4½s '64	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	106	105⅞	106
20 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
26 B&O '95 A st	25¾	25¼	25¾
8 B&O '95 C st	29	28⅝	29
6 B&O 2000 D st	25¼	25¼	25¼
26 B&O '96 F st	25⅝	25¼	25¼
22 B&O cv 4½s '60	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
5 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
25 B&O 1st 4s '48	67⅜	67	67¼
2 B&O 1st 4s '48	47	47	47
4 Bang & Aroos 4s '43	96	96	96
8 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	115¾	115¾	115¾
14 Beth Stl 4½s '40	106	105 3-32	106
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
15 Beth Stl 3½s '59	103⅝	103¼	103¼
67 Boston&Me 5s '67	51	50¼	50¼
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	51	50¼	50¼
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '68	109⅜	109⅛	109½
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102	102	102
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	89	89	89
5 BklyUnEl 1st 5s '50	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	89½	89½	89½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113⅜	113⅜	113½
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107	106¾	107
1 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	110½	110½	110½
4 Buf R&P 1st 5s '57	17¾	17	17
10 Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct	3	3	3
1 Bush Term 5s '55	40½	40½	40½
2 Bush Term 4s '52	66½	66¼	66½
2 Can Sou 5s '62	81½	81½	81½
2 Can Nor Ry 5s '70	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	98	98	98
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	98¼	98¼	98¼
25 Can.Nor 6½s'46	111½	111⅛	111⅛
4 Can Pac 5s '44	105¼	105	105¼
2 Can Pac 5s '54	83½	83½	83½
2 Can Pac 4½s'46	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
30 Can Pac 4s perp	68	67½	67½
2 Carrirs&Gen 5s'50	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6¾	6¾	6¾
16 Cen New Eng 4s'61	47¾	46¾	47¼
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	46¾	45	46
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67	67	67
1 Cen RR NJ 4s'87	15	15	15
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	110 17-32		110 17-32
3 C&O 3½s'96 D	99⅛	99	99
2 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 C&O rfg 3½s'63F	105	105	105
7 Chi & Alton 3s '4	13⅜	13	13⅜
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	88½	87⅞	87⅞
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
9 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99¾	99¼	99¾
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¾	95⅝	95½
16 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16⅞	16⅝	16¾
8 Chi & Erie 5s '82	18⅛	18½	18⅛
242 Chic Gt West 4s'59	29½	27	29½
1 Chi I&L 6s '66	99½	99¼	99½
1 Chi I&L 6s '47	20	19¾	20
30 CMSP & P 5s 75	6¾	6¼	6¾
77 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	27	26⅞	27
21 CM&SP gen 4s 89	26¼	25¾	26½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
22 Chi&NW cv 5s 49	3	2½	2½
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9½	9½
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9½	9½	9½
32 Chi & NW 3½s 87	15½	15½	15½
10 Chi Rly 5s '27	45	45	45
1 CRI&P 4½s 60	13¾	13¾	13¾
16 CRI&P 4s 88	17½	17½	17½
89 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	6¾	6½	6¾
4 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	105	105	105
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	89	89	89
5 BklyDnRy 1st5s'41	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	89½	89½	89½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113⅜	113⅜	113½
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107	106¾	107
1 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	110½	110½	110½
4 Buf R&P 1st 5s '57	17¾	17	17
10 Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct	3	3	3
1 Bush Term 5s '55	40½	40½	40½
2 Bush Term 4s '52	66½	66¼	66½
2 Can Sou 5s '62	81½	81½	81½
2 Can Nor Ry 5s '70	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	98	98	98
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	98¼	98¼	98¼
25 Can.Nor 6½s'46	111½	111⅛	111⅛
4 Can Pac 5s '44	105¼	105	105¼
2 Can Pac 5s '54	83½	83½	83½
2 Can Pac 4½s'46	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
30 Can Pac 4s perp	68	67½	67½
2 Carrirs&Gen 5s'50	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6¾	6¾	6¾
16 Cen New Eng 4s'61	47¾	46¾	47¼
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	46¾	45	46
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67	67	67
1 Cen RR NJ 4s'87	15	15	15
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	110 17-32		110 17-32
3 C&O 3½s'96 D	99⅛	99	99
2 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 C&O rfg 3½s'63F	105	105	105
7 Chi & Alton 3s '4	13⅜	13	13⅜
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	88½	87⅞	87⅞
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
9 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99¾	99¼	99¾
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¾	95⅝	95½
16 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16⅞	16⅝	16¾
8 Chi & Erie 5s '82	18⅛	18½	18⅛
242 Chic Gt West 4s'59	29½	27	29½
1 Chi I&L 6s '66	99½	99¼	99½
1 Chi I&L 6s '47	20	19¾	20
30 CMSP & P 5s 75	6¾	6¼	6¾
77 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	27	26⅞	27
21 CM&SP gen 4s 89	26¼	25¾	26½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
22 Chi&NW cv 5s 49	3	2½	2½
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9½	9½
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9½	9½	9½
32 Chi & NW 3½s 87	15½	15½	15½
10 Chi Rly 5s '27	45	45	45
1 CRI&P 4½s 60	13¾	13¾	13¾
16 CRI&P 4s 88	17½	17½	17½
89 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	6¾	6½	6¾
4 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	105	105	105
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50	50	50
1 CCC&StL Spfld 4s 40	100	100	100
1 CCC&StL 4½s '63	63½	63	63
1 CCC&StLWVal4s40	100	100	100
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	87	87	87
2 ClevUnNTerm 5s 73	76	76	76
14 Col & So 4½s 80	29	28½	28⅝
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104⅛	104¼	104¼
13 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104½	104½
13 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
21 Comwith Edcv3½s 58	127⅛	127⅜	127⅜
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	57¾	57¾	57¾
9 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	109⅝	109⅝
9 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
6 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
1 Container Cor 6s '46	102½	102½	102½
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Crown Cork 4½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	39½	39½	39½
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57¾	57⅛	57⅛
8 D & R G West 5s '78	6	5¾	5¾
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	112	112	112
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	98	98	98
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¾	107⅝	107¾
63 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¼	15¾	15¾
63 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¼	15⅝	15⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Erie gen lien 4s '95	25½	25	25
14 Erie cv 4s '53 B	23	22½	22½
4 Erie Gen 4s '57	57	57	57
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104	104	104
10 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	104	104
18 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	67¾	67½	67⅝
1 Goodrich 4½s '56	105½	105½	105½
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97⅝	97⅜	97¾
11 Gt Nor 5s 73	90½	90½	90½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83	83	83
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100	99½	100
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	91½	91½	91½
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74	73¾	74
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
9 Housatonic 5s '37	45½	48	48½
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	47¾	47½	47¾
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15½	15¼	15½
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	43½	43½	43½
5 Ill Cen 4½s '66	42½	42¼	42¼
23 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	47¼	47	47
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43¾	43½	43¾
10 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	16	15⅞	16
7 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105¼	105	105
3 Interb R 7s '32	73¾	73¾	73¾
8 Interb R 7s '32 ct	73⅞	73¾	73¾
44 Interb R Tr 6s '32	37½	37	37
17 Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	77	77	77
11 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	77	77	77
1 Int Gt Nor a1 6s '52	1½	1½	1½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Int Gt Nor 5s '26 C	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	68	68	68
6 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	66	66	66
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	41¾	41¼	41¼
17 Int T&T 5s '55	45¼	45¼	45⅜
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	37½	37½	37½
4 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	36½	36½	36½
6 K C South 5s '50	67	66	66
2 Kelvin (BP) 6s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Kentucky Cen 4s '87	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	105	105	105
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	26	26	26
1 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	41¾	41⅞	41⅞
3 Leh Coal 5s '64	53	53	53
27 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	37	36¾	37
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	46½	46½	46½
2 Kresge Found 3½s '47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	16½	16½	16½
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003	14½	14½	14½
5 LehVal4½s2003asd	14½	14½	14½
5 LehVal4½s2003asd reg	13	13	13
2 Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	50	50	50
1 Lex & East 5s '65	116	116	116
4 Liggett & M 7s '44	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
4 Liggett & M 5s '51	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	9	9	9
12 Loews 3½s '46	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
10 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	109½	109½	109½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	91½	91½	91½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	91½	91½	91½
3 Lorillard Co 7s '44	125¼	125¼	125¼
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Louis—eff Bdge 4s '45	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Louis&N 5s 2003 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Louis&N 4½s 2003	92½	92½	92½
1 LouisN 4½s 2003	81	81	81
5 Louis&NatKn&Cin4s'55	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51	50¼	50¼
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	48	48	48
4 McCrory 5½s '51	105	105	105
2 Mead Corp 6s '45A	105½	105½	105½
10 M & StL 4s '49	2	1⅞	1⅞
13 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5½	5½	5½
29 Mo-Pac 5s '65	72	67	72
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16½	16½	15½
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	5¾	5¾	5¾
20 M-K-T 4½s '78	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	20½	20½	20½
1 M-K-Tex cv 5½s 2025	14¾	14¼	14¼
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s '65A	20	20	20
83 Mo Pac 5s '77F	20½	19⅞	20
80 Mo Pac 5s '78G	20	19¾	19¾
87 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜
28 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20	19¾	19¾
12 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Mobs&Oh 5s '38	38	38	38
1 Mobs&Oh 4½s '77	31½	31½	31½
7 MonWPaPs5½s'56	110	110	110
23 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	100	100
1 Montreal Tr 5s '51	93¾	83¾	100
10 Mor&Essex 5s '55	37½	36⅞	37⅛
2 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	42	42	42
5 NashCha&StL 4s '78	70½	70½	70½
3 Nassau El 4s '51	87½	86⅝	87
4 Nassaun El 4s '51 ct	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107¼	107	107
3 Natl Supply 3½s 54	103	103	103
6 Natl Steel 3s 65	103	102½	103
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107	107	107
1 N Ori & NE 4½s'52	57½	57½	57½
2 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36¼	36¼	36¼
5 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	109½	109½	109½
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¼	58¼	58¼
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	51¾	51¾
4 NYC cn 4s 98	58¾	58¼	58¼
10 NYC 3¾s 46	76¼	76¼	76¼
10 NYC cv 3½s 52	56½	55⅝	56⅛
3 NYC & HR 3s 42	93	92¾	93
2 NYC Ch&StL 5½s 74A	63½	63¼	63¼
16 NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	54¼	54¼	54½
1 NY Conn R 4½s 53	57	57	57
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	52¼	52¼	52¼
9 NY G El H&P 4s 49	117¼	117¼	117¼
20 NYN&Hcv 6s 48	20¼	19⅞	20¼
7 NYNH&H rfg 4s 67	31¾	31	31¼
25 NYNH&H 4½s 67	11½	11½	11½
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
16 NYNH&H 4s 55	17	17	17
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	17	16½	16½
10 NYNH&H 4s 67	16	16	16
20 NYNH&H 3½s 54	16½	16½	16½
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	15½	15½	15⅞
10 NY O & W rfg 4s92	6⅞	6¾	6¾
7 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	106	105¾	106
7 NY Trap R 6s 46st	90	90	90
2 Norf Sou 5s 61ct	13½	13½	13½
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s54	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Nor Am Co 3½s49	106¾	106¾	106¾
41 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54¾	53½	53½
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	47	47	47
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42½	42	42
13 Nor Pac 4s 97	65⅜	63¾	63¾
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40½	40⅛	40⅛
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s87	109	109	109
25 Ohio Edis 4½s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
- Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Ont Pw N Fall 5s43	104¾	104½	104½
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Or-Wash RR&N4s 61	106½	106½	106½
7 Pac G&E 3½s66	109½	109½	109½
7 Pac G&E 4½s'64	113	112⅞	113
3 Pac Mo 1st 4s38	77	77	77
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Pen Co 4s 63	104½	104½	104½
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6 Pen P&L 4½s 74	108	108	108
8 Pen P&L 3½s69	108⅝	108½	108½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103	102⅝	102⅝
15 Pen RR 4½s 1965 70	88	87	87⅞
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97½	97½	97½
3 Pen RR 4¼s84E	97¼	97¼	97¼
26 Pen RR 3¾s70	90	89⅞	89⅞
9 Pen RR 3½s 52	94½	94½	94½
2 Peo GL&C Chi 6s43	114½	114½	114½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Peoria & E inc4s '90	9½	8½	9½
10 Pere Marq 4½s'80	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	55½	55½	55½
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	110½	110½	110½
4 PQhila Co 5s '67	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Phil Elec 3½s'67	111	111	111
17 PhiRead C&I 5s'73	11¾	11½	11¾
11 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	110	110
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105	105	105
2 PCC & SL 4½s'42B	107	107	107
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59B	43½	43½	43½
2 PittsBWVa 4½s'60C	43¼	43	43¼
17 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	72½	72	72
8 Por Ri A Tobac'42st	69½	69½	69½
2 Por Ri AT 6s'42 unst	69½	69½	69½
52 Postal Tel&C2s'53	22	21⅝	22
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Ready 4½s'97 A	69½	69½	69½
4 Rem Rand 4½s'56ww	101¼	101	101¼
15 Republic Steel 4½s'56	97½	97⅜	97½
20 Roch G&E 3¼s'69	109⅜	d09¼	109¼
3 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	8½	8½	8½
1 StLIM&S4sR&P'33	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 StLSFAM&Pac 5s '55 st	40	40	40
4 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	13½	13½	13½
21 St L S F 4½s '78	12⅝	12¼	12¼
10 StLSF4½s'78 ct st	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 St L S F 4s '50 A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 St L SW 5s '52	18½	17½	18½
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 St L SW 1st 4s '89	62¼	62½	62½
4 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	33	32	33
3 StP E Gr Trk 4½s '47	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞
1 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	116	116	116
12 SA&A Pass 4s '43	63	63	63
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	27½	27½	27⅝
6 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6⅛	6	6
22 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5⅝	5⅛	5¼
5 Sea A L 4s '50 st	12	12	12
4 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	102	101⅞	102
2 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	108⅜	103⅜	108⅜
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108	108	108
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109¾	109¼	109¼
6 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	99¾	99¼	99¼
16 Sou Pac 4½s '68

Britain Debates Merits Of Unified Air Control

Continued from Page 1

well occur and golden opportunities will continue to pass."

"If after the last war we had developed naval aviation as we ought to have done," he adds, "we should not have heard so much of our ships being bombed and sunk and of the enemy laying mines in our waters."

The Air Ministry's protagonists are by no means silent in face of this blast from the sea. It is a point in their favor that in the beginning of the World War separate air commands existed, but that these were all joined together in 1918 because, to use the words of Sir Austen Chamberlain, "practical experience . . . proved to the Government in the pressure of war, and for the successful conduct of the war, the necessity of creating the system now in force."

An 'Odd War'

The argument over the Coastal Command, however, is newer than Sir Austen's words, because the command's work is itself new. But it is complicated by the fact that this war is an "odd war" and, since anything may happen, it is difficult to draw conclusions from what has already happened.

The air experts' reply to their naval friends is that raids on German naval and seaplane bases are really naval operations, but have naturally been carried out by planes of the Bomber Command. Yet the Navy does not, and could not, require control of the Bomber Command. So why should it want the Coastal Command? For work solely naval in character, the Fleet Air Arm could have been built up to greater strength.

The second argument put forward by the aviators is that to divide the R. A. F. would make two or three separate air forces, each ordering its own types of machines, thus seriously complicating supply. It has been the Air Ministry's policy, as explained by Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, in the House of Commons, to simplify and so speed production by as much standardization as possible. This is only possible under unified control.

Several experienced observers believe that the Coastal Command, main bone of contention, will surprise both claimants to its services by being recognized as a separate air force on its own. It is pointed out that any lack of complete efficiency or adequate equipment which the Navy may have noted, is probably due to the fact that the coastal command entered the war under-equipped—because it was not realized by anyone just how wide and important its duties would become. Its importance is now fully understood. It is now such a force as only an island nation requires, something unique in military aviation.

With regard to the Army, it is remarked that in Germany—where development of the Air Arm as a land weapon has been most marked—Gen. Ernst Udet controls everything that flies. Coordination is achieved not by placing the units under Army control, or Naval control for that matter, but by making the directors of each air department officers in the arm with which the Air Force is co-operating.

The Basic Issue

Then it is pointed out that the quiescent nature of the war has stressed only the side-issues so far as R. A. F. operations are concerned. If and when total war comes, recent activities will be minor matters compared with the first duty of the R. A. F. to defend home skies, to disorganize the enemy behind his lines.

The Air Ministry seems to sit tight on just this line of reasoning. Lord Londonderry puts the aviator's case into words. "In my judgment," he says, in a letter to The Times, taking Sir Roger Keyes to task for opening what he calls, "this unfortunate" controversy, "nothing has occurred to render necessary any alteration in that wise decision (to amalgamate separate Army and Navy forces into the single R. A. F.), and everything that has occurred only convinces me that that decision is still incontestably sound."

British Seek Train Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Automatic train control, which makes it unnecessary for locomotive drivers to rely wholly on visual signals—especially desirable during black-outs—is now demanded for all Britain's main lines.

A strong recommendation for wholesale re-equipment of British railroad signaling apparatus with automatic control was made recently to the Ministry of Transport in the report on a black-out rail disaster at Bletchley last year.

The recommendation is indorsed by officials of the National Union of Railwaymen, who point out that the black-out weakens the effectiveness of present visual signaling.

What is required, according to experts, is extensive use of automatic devices which give locomotive drivers warning of signals which are against them long before the signals themselves can be seen.

It is pointed out that the system already is in operation on all lines run by the London Passenger Transport Board, which claims that as a result accidents are almost impossible.

Before the outbreak of war, several companies had begun to institute the system but since then development has been largely suspended.

Now that railways are directly under control of the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry's inspectors have so strongly recommended the general adoption of automatic control it is hoped that work will be resumed on an intensified scale.

Four Third-Term Tests Due

Continued from Page 1

ners. The outcome of these four primaries will be revealing, particularly as they will gauge the trend of political opinion not only in the States in which they are held, but in neighboring States as well, since all have much in common in economic make-up and distribution of population. They all have highly industrialized regions as well as large agricultural areas.

The adjoining Midwest Lake States constitute an area rich in electoral votes, and early ascendancy in this strategic locality will give impetus to any candidate. Together, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan have a population of more than 25,000,000 and command 100 votes in the Electoral College.

The area provides its own crop of Presidential hopefuls. In addition to Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and former Governor of Indiana, is ready to make an aggressive stand for the Democratic nomination if the President steps aside. The Ohio Republican delegates will be pledged to the State's favorite son, Senator Robert A. Taft, with Ohio's present Governor, John W. Bricker, in reserve if Senator Taft fails to win.

While the primary verdicts, even taken all together, will not bind sufficient delegates to exercise anything approaching a decisive influence on either convention, the Wisconsin and Nebraska Republican contests may prove a turning point in Mr. Dewey's campaign. The best judgment of political observers is that, while Senator Vandenberg will remain a potentially strong candidate even should he lose moderately in these primaries, Mr. Dewey must not only win but must win substantially to keep momentum and force behind his cause

Only a continued and compelling demonstration on Mr. Dewey's part that he has such a popular vote-getting appeal that he cannot be passed over, will overcome, it is said, the reluctance of the Party leaders to name a man whom they consider untried.

The significance of the Roosevelt-Garner contests will probably not be the decision, for everyone anticipates that the President will win both primaries, but the extent of the anti-Roosevelt vote. The Garner vote is widely construed as a straight anti-third-term vote which might be substantially lost to the President if he should run again. It is for this reason that the percentage of the Garner votes will be closely examined.

Court Hits Troop Use in Dam Dispute

VINITA, Okla., March 25 (AP)—The use of troops by Gov. Leon C. Phillips in the Grand River dam dispute was criticized here by a Federal Judge as the State asked a U. S. District Court to dismiss an order restraining the Governor from interfering with the $20,000,000 power project.

"None of these modern dictators can set themselves up under the cloak of States' rights," said Federal Judge Robert L. Williams. The Governor, ardent exponent of "State's rights" is seeking to force the Public Works Administration to pay for damages to inundated roads and bridges.

"No Governor," continued Judge Williams, "has the power to declare martial law until the civil authority has failed."

John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, who is on from Washington, having been subpoenaed as a witness, inspected the dam. He declined to make any comment, however, saying, "I will make my statement on the witness stand."

The Governor has stated that he would testify if requested.

Teaching Group Pick Boston for Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 26—The Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, having 3,200 members east of the Mississippi River, will meet in Boston, Mass., next year, it was voted at the forty-third annual convention of the group at the Ambassador Hotel here on March 23. John G. Kirk, Director of Commercial Education in the Philadelphia public schools, was elected President of the Association, and Allan Ferber, of the Chandler Secretarial School, Boston, Mass., was elected to the Executive Board.

Speakers at the closing session urged that business colleges produce graduates who are versatile in many jobs, and that these colleges should teach general business economics to better equip graduates for business life and citizenship.

The National Association of Penmanship Teachers and Supervisors, meeting at the same time at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, re-elected Miss Doris E. Almy, Fall River, Mass., as President.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

HOTEL, beautifully located, completely furnished; garage; 20 acres land in Twilight Park, Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains; elev. 2300 ft.; marvelous view. Box N-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

A WORTHWHILE business to supplement your regular occupation is offered in a book agency handling books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. F-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SAVINGS

4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for Information and Statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO

38 E. Pine St., Orlando, Florida

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1945 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Mass.

You are looking for smart, livable quarters with a good address, and a moderate rental. May we show you our suites, consisting of Hall, Living-Room, Chamber, Kitchen-Dinette, Colored Tile with Shower, Modern Elevator Building, craftexed throughout, good approach, free refrigeration, $50.00 and $53.00; smaller suites $38.00 to $42.00. Management on Premises. References.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

MT. VERNON, N. Y., 12 Willard Ave.—An attractive 6-room lower floor, in modern 2-family house; oil burner, refrigerator; near station; reasonably priced. Hillcrest 3868-W.

N. Y. C., 110th St., near Riverside Drive and subway—Sublet large 2-room apartment; elevator; $65.00. Phone MR. WILLIAMS, Lackawanna 4-5600.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED man with some experience to give care and companionship to young man; Christian Scientist only; references required; give telephone number. Write Box W-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS; Washington, D. C.; Protestant, young, attractive, athletic, joyous, keenly and lovingly interested in children, able to assist with studies; to help care for boy 10½, girl 8, about May 1st, to go north for summer, salary $90; references, Box N-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman capable of handling commercial placement desk and contacting new business; position requires business background, alertness and intelligent understanding of people; reply with full resumé of experience and education; local applicants only. Write Box H-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WEST HARTFORD, CONN. — Seven-room brick house, two baths and lavatory; hot water heat, oil burner; two-car detached brick garage; short walk from all schools and business center but in excellent residential district; reasonable price. R. W. W., 31 Ellsworth Road.

MANUFACTURERS WANTED

WISH to negotiate with established manufacturer or individual who can make and market new type shoe accessory which establishes universal standard for natural foot comfort. Now in current use by important chain shoe group. Simple to manufacture. Popular price. Interesting to shoe or accessory manufacturer. Write Box S-12, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, 3 or more mornings, 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960 — Wa 3-7451, N. Y. C.

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 500 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 280 E. 21st St. (Apt. 5-F)—Redecorated, unfurnished bedroom; share furnished kitchen, bathroom; reasonable; opposite church; lady.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive 1½ rooms, all conveniences; near church. Phone mornings or 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. PResident 4-0326.

N. Y. C., 109 (362 Riverside) (Inquire Apt. 3-A)—Exquisite studios, newly decorated; unsurpassed environment, cleanliness; running water; housekeeping; maid; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway (100th), Apt. 6-W—Quiet, near bath; $5.00; elevator; convenient transportation, churches. AC. 4-2384 (Mitchell).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER, RECEPTIONIST, filing, desires position; competent, young, experienced; moderate salary. WA 8-2590, N. Y. C.

B. SCHWARTZ, 636 West 174.

WOMAN, experienced in general office routine in publishing field; typing; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TAILORING

TRINITY TAILORING CO., 170 Dartmouth St., near Stuart, Boston
Men's and Women's Suits, Coats made to order. Remodeling, Repairing. Fur Storage.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A., B. D., S. T. M. Author and International Lecturer, plans to start new BIBLE LECTURE COURSES, as follows: NEW YORK, Mon., Apr. 1st, at 3, "Apostles of the Old Testament"; and at 7:45, "Development of the Old Testament"; NORWALK, Conn., Fri., Apr. 5th, at 8; JAMAICA, L. I., Thurs., Apr. 11th, at 8; ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Tues., Apr. 9th, at 8:30. Also afternoons in FOREST HILLS. Write 504 W. 111, N. Y. C.; Phone, UNi. 4-6318 (pref. 8 to 10 A. M.).

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc
LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AU PAIR

CHESHIRE: Au pair. Young girl required to help with children and light housework. Pocket money. Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-1539, BCM/CSM, London.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CHESTER—Board residence, H. and C. and gas fires in all bedrooms. 26 Liverpool Road. Phone Chester 2749.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

CORSETIERES

EDINBURGH: BARCLEY CORSETRY SERVICE
Foundation garments, individually designed. Professionally applied. Phone 22968
Mrs. Dorothy Parke, 4 Perth Street

HOUSES TO LET

LLANDUDNO, N. Wales—Furnished modern house; large lounge, 3 bedrooms; accommodate 7; sea and mountain views; also Wallasey; furnished or unfurnished modern 4-bedroom house. Apply: 12 Glen Park Rd., Wallasey, Cheshire.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND—Spend your holiday in old country house. Lovely quiet country. Garage, Walks, Fishing, Tennis; from 3½ gns. weekly. Tel. Milfield 217, Mrs. Grey, Milfield Hill, Wooler.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

E. PRICE & CO. Noted for Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Fertilisers, etc. Catalogue on request. 9, High St., Hanley. Tel. 2523 S. O. T.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

Wm. DUNDERDALE, 4 Talbot St., Mansfield. Practical Watch and Clock Repairer. (35 years' experience). Old Clocks repaired and restored.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — On Shropshire Border. Own grounds. Own produce. Nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor). 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
Modern with comfort and restfulness of a country house. F. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. — "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Clear View Hotel, Worthing
LIFT. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Fr. 3 gns. wkly., fr. 12/- daily. Tel. 326.

EASTBOURNE, FARRAR'S PRIVATE HOTEL, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas fires, partial central heating; terms moderate.

Lake District, Bainriggs, Grasmere. Board residence. Charming position on lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson.

LAKE DISTRICT. Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside—Good open situation, hot and cold, bath; near tennis courts and garage; terms on application.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment
TORQUAY
In a beautiful bay, at the very water's edge. A warm welcome awaits you at
YE OLDE CARY ARMS HOTEL
ABBACOMBE BEACH, TORQUAY
Resident Proprietor 'Phone 87110

TORQUAY—EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE — Pension boarding house for young students, home atmosphere; best references. PROF COTTY. Théâtre 5. Tel. 29-782.

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS. LTD.
ANNUAL SALE
Bargains in All Departments
Church St., also Scotland Rd., Nelson

WALTON & CO.
Insurance Brokers
Represented at Lloyd's
185 Burnley Rd., Hapton, nr. Burnley
Tel: Accrington 3123

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES, DAY FROCKS AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING IS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

ASHLEYS WOOL STORES
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
5-7 Corporation Street
1-3 Market Hall Tele 2977

C. H. BESWICK
3 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Specialist in Fitting
LOTUS and DELTA SHOES

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
Complete selection of high-grade Lighting Fittings, Cookers, Radiators, Washers, Cleaners, Refrigerators and all appliances always stocked by
G. J. PRIESTLEY, LTD.
55 SUNBRIDGE ROAD
Open All Day Saturdays Phone 1638

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued)

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 5750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds : : Bulbs : : Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

ABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

BURNLEY

New Suitings and Patterns for 1940 made to pre-war contracts.
H. PICKARD
The Best Class Tailor and Outfitter to Men and Boys.
18-20 Railway Street, Nelson.

CARLISLE

THE SILVER GRILL
Bakers, Pastrycooks
43 English Street, Carlisle
LUNCHEONS, TEAS AND DINNERS
Functions of Every Description
Estimates given. Write or phone the Manager—Edward S. Wilson
The Oldest and the Most Modern Restaurant in Carlisle

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
FRANK HUGHES
177 Upper Dale Road
DERBY
Best Class Bespoke Work
Moderate Charges

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
New Address
28 St. Peters Churchyard

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

ARTHUR BRADBURY
General Decorator and Painting Contractor
3, Loudoun Street, Derby
Est. 1906 Tel. 46181

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
3 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

W. M. MILTHORP
Coal and Coke Merchant
The best of every grade stocked at prices suitable to all.
8, Victoria Avenue Tel. 3461

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4681

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns—Rugs—Shawls
Hand-Knitted Jumpers, Suits and Children's Garments.
17, Princes Street Tel. 2951

ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"LADIES" We are endeavouring to overcome the many difficulties that confront us but we are receiving daily the latest ideas in Millinery, Gowns, Knitwear, Scarves, etc. Therefore you are specially invited to visit our showrooms without obligation.
JAMES ARMITAGE & SONS LTD.
17-21 Buxton Road

HATTERS HOSIERS
Tailors and Shirt Makers
See our new Spring Ranges
Shirts, Suitings, Sports Coats, Flannels and Raincoats
OSBORNE & CALVERLEY
37 John William Street

COWLINGS
For Flowers, Fruit, Vegetables
Floral Tributes a Speciality
Shambles Lane and Top Market Hall

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRIC
appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST · LEEDS 1

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
HIGH CLASS
Printers and Stationers
10-11-12 Lamberts Arcade
Lower Briggate—Tel. 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Speciality
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice.

FURS RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Entire specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers own designs particularly catered for.
Ann 18, King Charles Street, Leeds 1. (Below Finglands and opposite Schofields)

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday & Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hirst Stronge
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street *18 Lord Street*
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities
Safety and Electric Razors
Photographic Equipment and Supplies

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

MANSFIELD

ROWELL BROS.
Family Drapers
1, Church St. Tel. 474
Depts. Dress Materials, Household Goods, Millinery, Haberdashery, Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters.
Also Balnbridge Ltd., Newark Tel. 19
And Rowell Bros., Shirebrook. Tel. 55

ENGLAND

MANSFIELD
(Continued)

KEELEYS
(Proprietor L. J. Elwood)
Tel. 932 13 Handley Arcade Mansfield
Present their Spring Collection of Millinery, Day and Evening Gowns, Coats and Knitwear

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THE FIRST SIGN OF SPRING
New daily arrivals in the Hat Department show all the fresh Spring Styles and Colours and are a tonic for the rather longer days.
JOHN MOSES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 20674 Grainger Street
Mail Orders Filled

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
Call here for PETROL, OIL, ETC.
Tel. 33262

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS
Tel. 26779
Nevill Street
Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS CLUMBER ST.
Agents for LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

Telephone 43968
"KILPINS"
(Propr. A. E. Lowe)
NOTTINGHAM'S IDEAL BUTCHERS
191 Mansfield Road Estab. 1853

An Electrical or Radio Fault The Remedy!
"THE RADIO DOCTOR"
(Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29 Union Rd. Ph. NOTTINGHAM 41760

ROCHDALE

INSURANCES
All Classes Effected, Sound Companies
Estimates Free
Personal and Prompt Attention
JOSEPH FRITH
Station Buildings Tel. 3742

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 2480 Promptly Executed

Painter and Decorator
S. A. WRIGHT
49, Spotland Road, Rochdale
Tel. 3079

SCARBOROUGH

GROW MORE FOOD
From
ROGER'S SEEDS
15 St. Nicholas St., Scarborough
TEL. 1387
Catalogues free on request.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" Upholstery
"VI SPRING" Mattresses
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishings and colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581, 583 and 601 London Road
Sheffield 2
Tel. No. Sharrow 50814

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXON, Ltd.
Family Grocery Stores
41 London Street Southport
Choice selection of Fancy Fruits, Biscuits, Cakes, Crackers, Etc.
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

STOCKPORT

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
The Confectioners and Caterers

Scotland

EDINBURGH

CONSTANT HOT WATER with GRAY'S NEW ELECTRIC IMMERSION HEATER
connected to your present system. Estimates free from the Specialists in Electric Hot Water Supply.
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

Gulland & Kennedy
School Outfitters
for over 100 years are now incorporated with
J. C. SMITH LTD.
91 Lothian Road, Edinburgh

GLASGOW

DOWN QUILTS
Glasgow's Leading House for Down Quilts. Always 1000 to Choose From.
EXAMPLES
Figured Satin with Bedspread to match. Gold, Rose, Green, Blue, Single Bed Size. Set 72/6
Marocain rucked and Bedspread designs. Bedspread to match. Rose, Green, Gold, Blue. Double Size. Per Set. 79/6
Wonderful Range of Quilts from 29/6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW C. 1

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

WILLIAMSON'S
SEEDS AND PLANTS GROW MORE FOOD
TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS, SCOTCH SEED POTATOES, ALL GARDEN MANURES, TOOLS AND SUNDRIES.
Catalogue on application
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen annd Nurserymen
263 Argyle St., Glasgow, C. 2
(Under Central Station Bridge)

JOHN LINDSAY & SON
DECORATORS
15, ELMBANK ST. GLASGOW C. 2
Central 5318

Order a Serviceable Costume Before Prices Advance
CLARKE & BUCHAN, LTD.
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

Tile, Stone and Brick
FIREPLACES
Install Modern Fireplaces and Save Coal
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
FIREPLACE SHOWROOMS
66, Bath Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Apply for Catalogues. Tel. Douglas 0405

FOR FURNITURE
Fabrics and Carpets that are Dependable and Good
MUIR SIMPSONS Limited
309 Sauchiehall Street

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
Temporary Address:
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM, Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

HELEN A. MORRIS
Gowns Coats Suits
154, Byres Road, Hillhead
PHONE WESTERN 4378

ethel m. johnston
Exclusive Millinery
15 Elmbank Street, Glasgow, C. 2. Telephone Central 1636

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

White Violet Arrives

A Story for Children

Timothy Chatter-Elf went walking in the woods one bright spring day. He had heard his mother say, "What a long time it is since I have seen one of those lovely sweet-smelling white violets! I wish one grew near here, where I could sniff it often."

Timothy had never yet found a white violet in the woods. He had found purple violets, yellow violets, trilliums, hepaticas, Jack-in-the-pulpits and lady's slippers. But never a white violet had he seen.

He looked and looked, until finally he came to a tall purple violet, slender and beautiful. She towered above his head. Timothy bowed and said, "Good morning. Could you tell me where I might find a cousin of yours, a white violet?"

"I might tell you, if I knew why you wanted to find her," said the purple violet.

"I want to take her to my mother," said Timothy. "She could live in the water at the edge of the brook, and my mother could come and sniff the fragrance whenever she wished."

"She wouldn't like to live at the edge of the brook," said the purple violet. "Violets don't grow in water, they grow in dirt. I will not tell you where to find a white violet unless you promise to ask her if she's willing to move. Then if she is willing, you must move her roots and all, and plant her carefully again in the earth."

"I promise," said Timothy. "I will go back and borrow my father's butternut shovel to dig with."

"Then," said the purple violet pleasantly, "you will find one of my cousins, the white violets, at the foot of yonder beech tree, hiding behind a clump of dark-red trilliums."

Timothy thanked the purple violet and trotted home. When he came back he carried his father's shovel made of half a butternut shell, with a hickory twig handle. He found the trilliums beneath the beech tree, and after a while he discovered the shy little white violet. Timothy smiled at her pleasantly.

"Will you come and live near our hemlock tree by the brook, where my mother can come out and sniff your fragrance often?" he asked.

"Why, yes," answered the white violet, who was pleased with Timothy's polite manner. "I'll come, if I may have a little bit of shade above me, and if I can get there without shaking my roots about too much."

"We can fix that," said Timothy. "I'll take you, myself—very carefully—and plant you under a juniper bush."

Timothy dug carefully around the violet's roots, and slipped it, earth and all, on to a piece of birch bark. Then he laid the shovel beside it, and pulled the bark slowly along the ground. He took the shortest way to the brook and went very carefully, avoiding pebbles and bumps that would have jolted delicate white violet.

"I cannot get you across the water so I shall plant you on this side," he said when they came near the brook.

"That is better, for I like to be in the woods," said the violet. She sighed with relief when Timothy got her into a snug sheltered place under a green juniper bush. He gave her roots a good drink of water, which he carried from the brook in his waterproof cap, turned inside out.

Then Timothy ran across the log to tell his mother about the white violet, whose fragrance she could come and sniff whenever she wished.

Daily Quotation

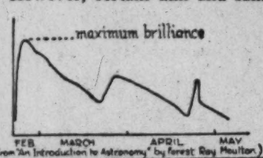
THEY that know God will be humble; they that know themselves cannot be proud.—FLAVEL.

Did You Ever Wonder

If There Are Any New Stars in the Sky?

All the stars we see on a clear night sky have been there since the dawn of recorded astronomical history. Additional stars are found with every increase in telescopic power and range—stars too faint to have been seen before, but they are not necessarily or even probably new stars.

However, certain dim and faint stars have been observed which seem to explode, suddenly blazing out within a day or so to a brightness exceeding their normal by as much as a hundred thousand-fold. As mysteriously, their brightness begins to dim again and in a few months returns to about their original magnitude or brightness. These are called by astronomers novae or "new stars."



(From "An Introduction to Astronomy," by Forest Ray Moulton.)

Graph of light curve showing fluctuations in brightness of a nova (Nova Persei) discovered in 1901.

Even more amazing are the supernovae, which exceed the novae in brightness by about as much as the novae exceed ordinary stars or suns. These supernovae have all been observed in galaxies so distant that light, even though it travels at a speed of about 186,000 miles a second, takes millions of years to reach us from them.

Some eighteen of these supernovae have been observed. At the peak of its brilliance each one, on the average, exceeded the brightness of our sun a hundred million times, and if one should happen to appear in our own galaxy, its brightness would be several times that of the full moon. Dr. Fritz Zwicky, of California Institute of Technology, discovered a supernova not long ago that attained the dazzling brilliance of 400,000,000 times that of Old Sol.

In December, 1938, astronomers in Java and South Africa observed an exploding star known as Nova Pictoris, which apparently split into three parts which are separating at more than a million miles an hour. This speed is many times greater than the critical velocity necessary to enable the fragments to escape the gravitational pull of the mother star and it seems likely that the sections will eventually be lost from one another in the depths of interstellar space. If that is the case, the fragments of Nova Pictoris may form new stars or other celestial bodies.—W. P. Keasbey

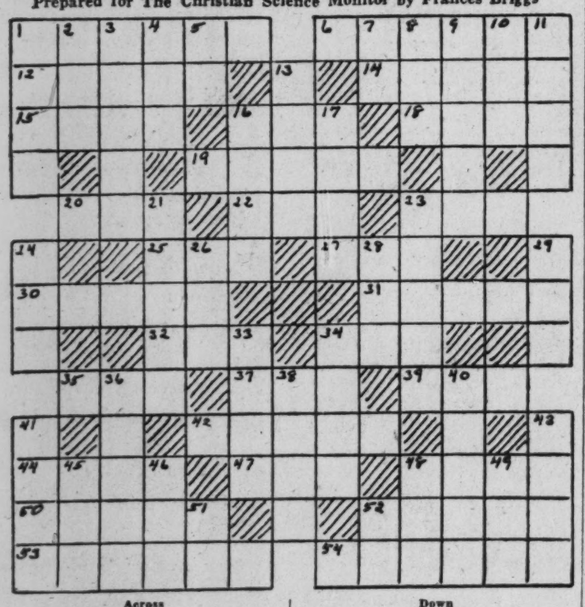
Where Would You Find—

1. The Alamo?
2. The Euphrates River?
3. Wall Street?
4. The native land of Jan Sibelius?
5. Mt. Mitchell?
6. The Lincoln Memorial?
7. The Battery?
8. The capital of New Hampshire?
9. Fort Peck Dam?
10. Timbuctoo?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Story of Samson is found in what Bible book?
6—What ruler of Israel?
12—Who was father of Moses?
14—What is a commune of Latium, Italy?
15—What do you call grains of plants used for sowing?
16—What is a light carriage with one pair of wheels?
18—What is first name of author of "The Vortex"?
19—A hoplitodromos raced while clad in what?
20—What is a river of Germany?
22—Center of a flower is called what?
23—What is a commune of Lombardy, Italy?
25—Female of the moose is what?
27—What is name of islands off coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida?
30—The aurochs is what?
31—What prophet is called the Morasthite (Jer. 26:18)?
32—What is a sheep in its second year?
34—The Colossus of Rhodes was dedicated to what?
35—Brevity is the soul of what?
37—Who was one of family of Bani (Ezra 10:34)?
39—Caleb, of tribe of Judah, was chosen as what?
42—What mollusk is mentioned in "As You Like It"?
44—What is a town of Wyoming?
47—What is a distinctive doctrine, ideal, system, or practice?
48—Zeno lectured from what portico in Athens?
50—A bay window is what?
52—Seven wives, met in journey to St. Ives, carried what?
53—Flower head of what plant, when dried, was formerly used to raise a nap on woolen cloth?
54—Who was one of sons of Jehaleleel (1 Chron. 4:16)?

Down

1—What is a Persian seaport town on Arabian Sea?
2—What is a river of Sweden?
3—Reverie.
4—Who was Asher's brother?
5—What is the square of the body of a type?
7—What is an islet off southern coast of France?
8—What is a river of Scotland?
9—What was the city built by Cain?
10—Poem.
11—What river is mentioned by Shakespeare?
13—What is a commune of France?
16—The Five Little Peppers did what?
17—What is a fortified commune of Netherlands?
21—Who was author of "Guy Mannering"?
23—What is a county of northeastern Texas?
24—Who was mother of Hezekiah (II Kings 18:2)?
26—16 Across is drawn by how many horses?
28—What is a large bird of Australia?
29—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
33—Who was a son of Naphtali (1 Chron. 7:13)?
34—What is nickname of George Summerville, motion picture comedian?
36—What country is mentioned in Reginald Heber's "Missionary Hymn"?
38—If you were in Des Moines, Iowa, in what direction would you travel to reach Davenport?
40—What was used for coating the ark (Gen. 6:14)?
41—If you visited Allos, whom would you see (sing.)?
43—What do you call movable part of a window?
45—Where is Milwaukee (abbr.)?
46—What is a word of assent?
48—What do you call the juices of a plant?
49—What Russian river flows to Volga at Gorki?
51—What is a French article?
53—Kongmoon, China, is on what river?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Safely Home!

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

A member of a British convoy arrives in port—somewhere in England!

Three Parable Men

Each of the three is to be identified by naming the parable in which he appears as a character. If you guess correctly after the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)

I

1. He was the father of two sons, both of whom, in different ways, caused him sorrow.
2. The parable in which he appears, takes its name from his younger son.
3. He is presented by the Way-shower as an illustration of the divine attitude toward both wayward and self-righteous men.
4. He is the true hero of what many regard as "the greatest short story in the world."

II

1. He was found wounded beside a notorious stretch of road.
2. Two men, who from their occupation should have been first to help, saw him but "passed by on the other side."
3. Help was at last given him by a member of a despised and alien group.
4. The parable rightly takes its name from the rescuer.

III

1. The first sentence of the parable shows him setting forth upon a journey "into a far country."
2. Before departing, he entrusted to his servants considerable sums of money, "every one according to his several ability."
3. On his return he commended the servants who had wisely invested this money.
4. He strongly condemned a servant who had concealed his allotment and made no attempt to use it in any way.

Answers: I. Prodigal Son; II. Good Samaritan; III. the Talents.

A Verse for Today . . .

But foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strifes.—II Tim. 2:23.

What We Can't Have

When Prince Napoleon was at Leghorn during the Italian wars, he was accompanied by M. About, a literary man of rising reputation. M. About, was asked how his current book, "The Roman Question," was selling.

"Only five or six copies have been sold," he replied.

A friend suggested that Napoleon could help the sale by putting it under ban. He did so. The next day the Moniteur announced that "The Roman Question" was seized by the Government—and 15,000 copies were sold at once.

In Lighter Vein

Sweet Passage

William Dean Howells was rather timid about writing love passages in his stories, but he was once engaged upon one, running in serial form, which called for such an ending. One day he left this final installment at the magazine office, the love passages being approved by the editor.

The foreman placed the manuscript in a box which he used for filing such material; but the next day he was astonished to discover that most of the manuscript had been scattered and largely devoured.

On being told of the incident, and asked to re-write the story, Howells remarked it must have been so sweet that the rats seized upon it.

Yes—What Difference?

"Here, waiter, what kind of soup is this—chicken or tomato?"

"Can't you tell by the taste, sir?"

"No."

"Well, what difference does it make then?"

Yes, But This Is 1940!

"You should marry, my dear girl. Take this advice from an experienced woman!"

"Yes, Mrs. Browne, but until an inexperienced man tells me that, there's nothing I can do about it!"

Very Probable

Policeman (to tramp sitting on top of oak tree): "Hey! what are you doing up there?"

Tramp: "I don't know; I must have sat on an acorn."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Famous Remarks

Wife: "My husband wants me to take a trip around the world, but I think I want to go somewhere else."

Necessary

"Do I really need my coat brushed?" asked the passenger in the Pullman.

"Does you!" exclaimed the porter with great emphasis. "Boss, I'se broke!"—Montreal Star.

—Candide

Youth (to one of quints): "Darling, you're not a bit like the others."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Deer Protect Child

(Translated from Stockholm Aftonbladet)

Riga, Latvia

Recently a three-year-old boy disappeared from his home in the environs of Riga, a farmstead in Jaunciams, and there was a diligent search for him, day and night. At last he was found, after two days.

Some hunters came across a flock of roedeer in the wood, and they ran away at the approach of the men. Here was found the little boy, who, when the hunters took care of him, exclaimed, "The nice goats have run away. They had warmed me all the time."

Brevities

Rhodes Press: Parmenides, a Greek philosopher of the fifth century, B. C., was the first to suggest that the world was round. Immediately his fellow countrymen set out to establish restaurants around it.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Senator Wheeler demands that F. D. R. answer yes or no to the third-term question. The President, however, is too busy these days to take part in any quiz programs.

Marshall Printers' Pastry: Weavers in Jamaica are now making sport coats out of banana fibers. Doubtless this makes them easier not only to peel off but to slip on.

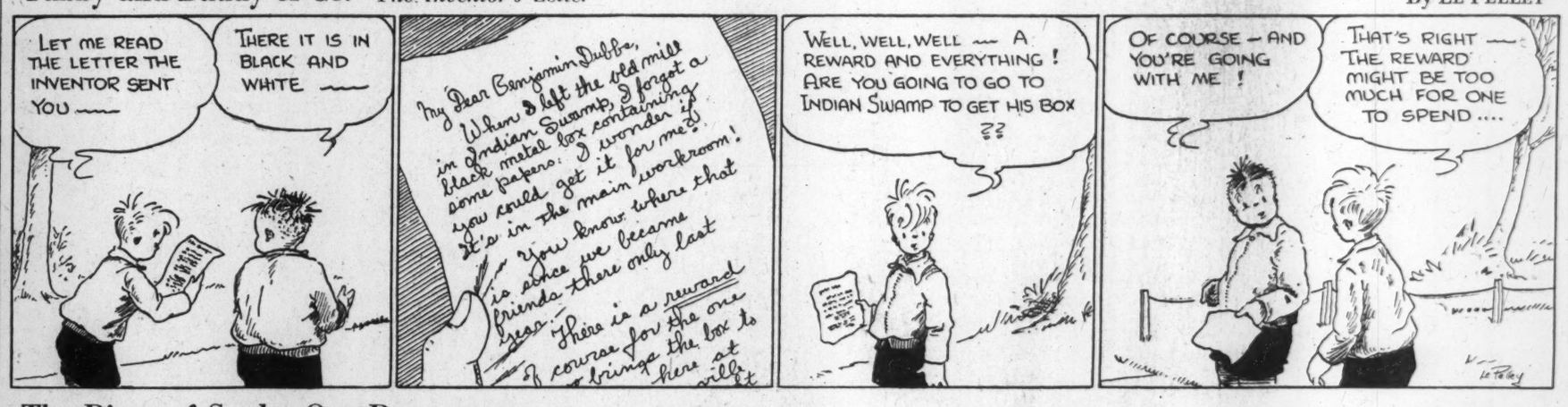
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Historic mission fort in San Antonio, Texas, where 182 Texans withstood an army of 4,000 Mexicans for 11 days in March, 1836.
2. It is in Asiatic Turkey and flows from Armenia to the Persian Gulf for 1,700 miles.
3. The financial section of New York City. It takes its name from the wall erected by the Dutch burghers nearly 300 years ago as a protection against Indian attacks.
4. He was born in Finland, in 1865.
5. Western North Carolina. It is the highest peak east of the Mississippi; 6,684 feet.
6. Washington, D. C.
7. The southern extremity of Manhattan Island, New York City.
8. Concord.
9. It is in Montana on the Missouri River, designed for flood control and power. Height, 242 feet; capacity 6,350,000,000,000 gallons.
10. A trading town of French Sudan on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Inventor's Letter*

By LE PELLEY


LET ME READ THE LETTER THE INVENTOR SENT YOU —
THERE IT IS IN BLACK AND WHITE —
My Dear Benjamin Dubbs, When I left the old mill in Indian Swamp, I forgot a black metal box containing some papers. I wonder if you could get it for me? It's in the main workroom! You know where that is since we became friends there only last year. There is a reward in it, of course, for the one who brings the box to me here at Hillsville.
WELL, WELL, WELL — A REWARD AND EVERYTHING! ARE YOU GOING TO GO TO INDIAN SWAMP TO GET HIS BOX ??
OF COURSE — AND YOU'RE GOING WITH ME!
THAT'S RIGHT — THE REWARD MIGHT BE TOO MUCH FOR ONE TO SPEND....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wanted—A Hat Detective*—

By RODGERS

This morning the Boss was half way out of the door when his Mother called—"Sammy! Where's your hat?"
Well, that was the beginning of a grand hunt for the Boss's cap—
"Hm-m," I said to myself as I went sniffing about, "I'm glad the Boss sent for that detective outfit. He certainly needs something to help him keep in touch with his cap!"
But maybe he thinks my sniffer is enough. It's fun helping him, anyway!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Drop in Gasoline*

By THE HAGERS

THE PLANE BACKFIRED AND STOPPED ITS ROAR, THEN DIVED AND HURLED US TO THE FLOOR.
"WHAT'S WRONG?" I ASKED THE PILOT WHEN I COULD COLLECT MY THOUGHTS AGAIN.
"I HAVE TO FIND OUT WHERE WE ARE. I HOPE I HAVEN'T GONE TOO FAR!"
"HOW CAN YOU TELL?" I ASKED. "ALAS! IT SEEMS WE'RE RUNNING OUT OF GAS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Above the Battle

As a light that shines out of darkness, one of the most heartening signs of these times is discerned amid the disheartening moral half-light that war casts over Europe. To the New York Times, Anne O'Hare McCormick reports that in both France and Germany churches are filled not only on Sundays but often on weekdays, and that among the soldiers religion is an increasingly vital force. Others have observed similar conditions in England.

Among young French soldiers religious thinking is reported assuming almost the dimensions of a youth movement. And in the German army the religious attitude of the older officers is reasserting itself against the demands of a paganized State religion. Much of German youth has been inculcated with a fanatic faith in Hitlerism which would preclude the independence of thought requisite to true religious experience. Nevertheless, as Mrs. McCormick states:

> In recent weeks . . . the Nazi Government itself appears to have been encouraging religion in the army. At least, authorities have not interfered with efforts made in that direction by the military command. This change of attitude is said to have been forced on the Government by the High Command as a safeguard against demoralization of the army.

Thus even a war that has come to pass partly because of attempts to stamp out religion, presses on men and on governments demands whose fulfillment causes them to turn back to religion. War, as Mrs. McCormick puts it, "is not only a national ordeal but a personal crisis for everyone involved." Were this not so, did not the element of personal crisis force individuals to seek "something above and beyond the battle they are forced to fight," we can imagine that war might easily have annihilated human kind by now.

But the ordering of men's lives is not by mere military command or the behest of dictatorship; it is such that the Psalmist could discern thousands of years ago what is being discerned in 1940: "All nations whom Thou hast made shall come and worship before Thee, O Lord; and shall glorify Thy name."

Television Tied Up

How far should a Federal commission go in specifying how an industry should develop a new art? That seems to be the crux of the question presented by the order of the Federal Communications Commission to suspend its recently granted permission for limited commercial application of television.

The concern of the FCC to protect the public against purchasing sets which must be considered experimental in the present status of television is understandable. But the Commission goes pretty far in its alarm lest the public buy what it thinks is a set for all time when the receiver becomes out of date in a year or two.

The FCC warns that pushing the sale of receivers at this time may not only intensify the danger of leaving these instruments on the hands of the public but may react to crystallize transmission standards at present levels.

If experience is any guide, this is hardly a justification for tying up the television industry for another long period. Privately-owned industries cannot attract capital with which to perfect their products except by asking the public to share in the developmental costs through buying the goods or services.

Telephone service in the early days was an uncertain affair. Early automobiles seldom arrived on time at their destinations. Early motion pictures were a mass of jerky actions and grotesque performances. The public did not feel themselves defrauded by buying these products in their early days.

Up to now, private judgment has determined how long the public participation in a new and experimental industry should be deferred. Are we at a point where a Government agency will determine this? The FCC says the sales promotional activities of the Radio Corporation of America may be retarding television. But in taking this suspensive action the FCC may equally be charged with retarding television.

It is to be hoped that the FCC and the RCA will get together and work out quickly a useful plan of action. Otherwise credence will be given to the persistent rumor that this action represents anti-"big business" feeling on the part of certain commissioners rather than a reasonable supervisory action in a new and important industry, television.

A Signal for United Effort

Despite the prospect of a record tax rate of $41.50 which it brings, final approval by the City Council of Mayor Tobin's $46,245,217 budget should not be the signal for discouragement. On the contrary, it should give impetus to the forces seeking progress, economy, and reform.

The groups whose efforts have failed to force new budget reductions can unite without selfish considerations in a thorough, well-knit program of reforms which represents them all and draws strength from them all. The Tobin Administration can contribute a greater willingness at least to study suggested improvements such as departmental reorganization, and evince a courageous desire to rise above political considerations. The public can manifest an alert, uncompromising opinion that demands improvement from its public officials, the Mayor and the City Councilors, and which will tolerate no excuses.

It is not inevitable that Boston have the highest taxes of any large American city. They are unavoidable only so long as the present disunified governmental structure, with its unwieldiness and lack of responsible control, is allowed to continue. They can continue only if Boston accepts a defeatist standard of public service.

Boston's taxes can be lowered and its commercial life given new vitality. But courage and determination are necessary. Now is none too early to begin.

Bombs From the Sun

"No communication with Europe." . . . "Magnetic disturbances beyond our control have delayed this telegram. . . ." "I'm sorry, Miss Boston, but I haven't been able to put through your Chicago call; I hope to have a clear line for you soon." Thus did radio, telegraph, and telephone companies report the results of the sun's Sunday attack on the earth's electrical communications.

Short-wave radio, cable, telephone, and telegraph spoke in gibberish or faded out. Teletype which should have said, "Huge spot on the sun," read "Muge sqothmmhthehyum." Technicians and "trouble-shooters" struggled valiantly to meet what is described as a bombardment of electrical charges from the sun. Astronomers from several countries are comparing notes in an endeavor to understand the mysteries of such magnetic storms and if possible tell engineers how to combat the effects.

Astronomers and engineers have much to learn about solar cyclones which although nearly 93,000,000 miles away set up electrical currents not only in the air but in the earth itself. And mankind, seeking to find a material cause by study of strange effects and not understanding the mental storms that sweep the world today, has much to learn about the whole subject of magnetism. Whether or not there is another bombardment, as the astronomers predict, the phenomena must provoke serious reflections.

If the physical scientists trace these phenomena back to a material cause, how will they then discover the cause of that cause? Are men, by developing devices which shrink the earth and even the universe, rendering themselves more vulnerable to forces they do not understand? Were the sun to increase its bombing of Earth, would men cease their bombing of each other in mutual efforts at self-defense from a larger danger? When they see the need of overcoming the forces which are disintegrating civilization, men will be freer to cope with disruptive physical phenomena.

Speed: It Can Be Safe!

Speed, if properly harnessed, can be safe as well as sensible.

The airlines consistently are proving it. So are the railroads. During 1939 the major rail lines of the United States established a new safety record. This is a commendable achievement, particularly so, when it must be considered that the railroads have nearly doubled the speed of their trains during the past few years.

Millions of dollars have been spent by the railroads in perfecting and installing safety devices, not only on the trains themselves, but in better roadbeds, banked curves, and grade crossing elimination. These dollars so wisely invested are beginning to pay dividends. Railroads report that since the inauguration of streamlined speedsters and roadbed improvement, passenger traffic has shown a substantial increase. This is gratifying to the railroads, but what is gratifying to all is increased safety.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Why the United States Severed Its Relations With the Vatican

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter printed in your recent issue, "Ecclesiasticus" cites an editorial which appeared in the New York Tribune of February 2, 1867. This article makes clear the circumstances that brought about the closing of the American Ministry to the Vatican in 1868. The fact that diplomatic relations with the Vatican were discontinued in 1868 had been referred to in the Monitor and in other newspapers recently, but the reader was left in the dark as to the cause.

As one individual who is strongly for religious tolerance and the separation of Church and State, I am very grateful that the facts concerning this incident were brought to light.

[Diplomatic relations were severed, it was brought out, because Pope Pius IX proscribed Protestant worship in Rome.—Editor.]

Is it possible that Mr. Roosevelt is playing politics, making a political trade for support in the coming elections? There are indications in the press of an incipient movement to create a sentiment or fear of an emergency and therefore a necessity to draft F. D. R. for a third term. The success of such movement would of course relieve him of the onus of seeking the nomination.

Chicago — AMERICAN CITIZEN

"The Taylor Mission"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial titled, "The Taylor Mission," was most commendable and enlightening. I enlisted in the last war to "make the world safe for democracy," but will feel all my effort and usefulness was vain if the tendency of totalitarianism is manifested in any form of religion.

It behooves every American to thoroughly appreciate his country, and all humanity to be ever mentally awake to every form of error no matter from what source—even that which emanates under the guise of religion.

Only as the individual is free to think can democracy prevail. It is the privilege of us all to see to it that this great fact is never beclouded. A. J. C.

Wollaston, Mass.

From a Dresden Gallery

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article, "Changing the Chocolate Map," by Marion L. Grubb, on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor, was very interesting. May I call to your attention that, in one instance, your writer has been misinformed. A well-known trade-mark is referred to as a reproduction of Chardin s "La Belle Chocolatière." As a former employee of the firm which uses this trademark, I have a booklet issued by them which states that a Swiss artist, Jean Etienne Liotard, painted "La Belle Chocolatière." As Liotard was a contemporary of Chardin's, the substitution of one artist's name for the other is understandable. An early member of the firm just referred to, while traveling in Europe, saw the original of "La Belle Chocolatière" in the Dresden Gallery. He liked it so much that he ordered a copy which he brought home. WILLARD H. EATON

Boston

Seven Years

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your interest-gripping editorial titled "Seven Years of the New Deal." It is delightfully comprehensive, and superb in its detachment. R. C. V.

Toronto

The Helping Hand?

Episode of the Easter Bonnet

Before relating the Episode of the Easter Bonnet, perhaps I should explain that Father was a man of many and varied occupations. There were the teaching days in his teens in a small Indiana country school. Later, but not much later, there was census-taking from a buckboard wagon across the desolate raw plain that was Texas. This in the eighties when there were Indians, and a tenderfoot traveled for days without the sight of one friendly white face.

Through the years other callings occupied Father's adventuresome interest, but I am sure nothing in his long varied career surpassed the enchanting business of "selling goods," as we affectionately called it. Really it was canvassing, with a black shiny box containing samples of materials—luscious silks for grand occasions and sturdy cottons for more prosaic needs.

"Selling goods" proved a lucrative business in those early Arizona days not too far removed from the turn of the century, when mines were running to capacity day and night, and smelters belched forth quantities of waste slag to run in hot crimson rivers down a mountainside. And the heart of womenfolk craved pretty things, all of which could not be procured in the bustling local stores.

In an expansive moment Father had agreed to order a hat for one customer, and from then on the hat business threatened to usurp that of the dress material—at least in the small buggy where they had to be carried. Father did not like it, but kept on—until the Episode of the Easter Bonnet. From then on, with a strange grimness behind which lurked a chuckle unknown to most, Father excluded all hats from his mail order business. The ladies might go hatless, but Father remained determined.

* * *

It was on a Saturday and I was making the rounds with Father. In those times the roads were mostly ruts, and Nellie the brown mare, played carelessly along, abandoning Father and me to our jolts. Where there were children, Father got out a paper bag and distributed generously of jelly beans, a gesture equally enjoyed by both parties.

All the deliveries had been made but one. The remaining hat, in its huge box balanced precariously on my lap, and the dress goods were for the "chocolate lady." As such she was established in my consciousness because of having on one momentous occasion given me a bowl of frothy Mexican chocolate.

Growing sleepy, I must have loosened my hold on the box, for an extra large rut caused it to slip from my now clutching hands and disappear. Apprehensively, Father and I waited and heard the soft crunching noise as a back wheel passed neatly over the box.

Father cried "whoa" with unaccustomed vigor and we clambered out. There was the box with one side caved in. I grabbed it and father lifted off the lid and with something like awe brought out the hat.

One side of the crown was mashed down to meet the brim where several roses languished in pale pink elegance. The wheel had done a thorough job, but done it with finesse; it might be dented, but not a bit of straw was broken. In Father's bewildered hands the hat, lop-sided as it was, had assumed a sprightly air which was definitely foreign to the elaborate but circumspect confections of that period.

In Father's eyes a familiar blue twinkle began to come, and waveringly I smiled back. Father grinned, then threw back his head and burst into uproarious laughter, while my shrill little bleats joined in. And even Nellie, looking around for the cause of such a racket, gave utterance to one long exuberant neigh.

* * *

In the "chocolate lady's" house, Father greeted his customer cheerfully, but I was not deceived. He played for time, making too many queries about the household's health, and with a flourish produced the bag of jellybeans urging the entire remains upon a not reluctant grinning youngster. Next Father produced the dress material, which was extravagantly admired. Finally the "chocolate lady" forced the issue. "My hat," she said. "You brought my Easter hat?"

At this crisis, I shut my eyes and heard Father's reluctant steps leave the room to go to the buggy. I opened them to find him standing in the doorway, the limping hat displayed with a breath of defiance on two upheld fingers. But before he could open his mouth to explain the indignity, the "chocolate lady" gave a delicate gasp and broke into a torrent of exclamations. Father's harassed face crumpled in amazement.

"Beautiful!" she cried softly. "Beautiful! No one will have such a hat as mine!"

She held her pretty head on one side the better to admire properly the bent angle, then took it from Father's willing hands. We left with the hat perched proudly on her dark lovely head.

* * *

Nellie was doing a good trot when Father said: "Maybe it wasn't the right thing to do, deceiving that good woman . . . ?"

With an extra large bowl of chocolate within me, my conscience was quiescent "She's happy about it, isn't she?" Then with that sudden sagacity of children. "We just couldn't spoil her happiness now, could we, Father?"

The blue twinkle came again into Father's eyes. And presently his huge laughter rang out accompanied by my small thin bleats. But this time Nellie, headed for home, bent seriously to business.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

Down the Middle of the Road

The Luxuries of Democracy

By Erwin D. Canham

American public opinion was inclined to take the resignation of the Daladier Government as a sign of instability in France. "Isn't that just like the French?" people remarked. "Changing their government again. It just shows."

These were the same Americans, no doubt, who bemoaned most loudly last year when decree powers were granted to the Daladier Government. Then they said: "It's the end of democratic government in France. Dictatorship has come there. And partly in England, too. There really isn't any difference between them and the older dictatorships."

Actually, these superficial observers—and their number was legion on this side of the Atlantic—were wrong both times. The granting of decree powers to M. Daladier was a temporary concession in the interest of efficiency; the retirement of his Government is an important sign that democracy survives, that the people rule, that democracy is still strong enough to permit itself some of its normal short-term inefficiencies.

That such Cabinet changes are actually signs of democratic inefficiency or instability as compared with totalitarianism is far from proved. Close students of French affairs have long declared that despite appearances, people and government in France were among the most stable in Europe. The Cabinets changed with bewildering frequency, but the Government continued. Only a few men at the top traded places. Everything essential to democracy went right along. That government could weather such outward fluctuations was the greatest proof of its real power.

* * *

So, now, the Cabinet shifts are simply another indication that democracy is powerful enough to run itself. Totalitarianism can make no such boast. Elimination of a few individuals at the top in any dictatorial country would make a tremendous difference, would produce unpredictable tremors within. In democracy, since the dependence is upon the people, not upon persons, there are few if any genuinely ill effects.

Thus, if Cabinet changes are impelled in Britain, it will be because democracy is functioning normally, repsonsive to deep-seated popular opinion, preserving the precious values that have been built through centuries of experience with representative government. So, too, it is that the United States is able to go through all the fuss and fury of a Presidential election during a great world crisis, with no basic overturning.

It is true, of course, that the particular changes in France are significant signs of a desire to get on faster with the war. Such changes took place many times during the war of 1914-18, and the Daladier Ministry has already been one of the longest-lived in the recent history of the Third Republic.

The present drift in France, as in Britain, seems definitely to be toward the left, toward inclusion of more labor and liberal influences in government. Such a trend is in part but a natural broadening of ministries toward more national unity. The specific rebuke aimed at the ministries in chagrin because of the Finnish outcome is significant. But no single detail is so important as the fact that France can carry through and Britain can contemplate Cabinet re-shufflings with underlying equanimity.

* * *

These events should hearten the pessimists who forecast the doom of democracy no matter who won the war. Certain new techniques have been applied by both Allied Governments. Yet the House of Commons and the Chamber of Deputies remain unchanged as the representatives of popular opinion, and neither Government has attempted to disregard them. Both Cabinets have been called frequently to account by their Parliaments, and have modified their policies accordingly. The oppositions are vigilant and relentless in their criticisms.

It is far from proved that the luxury of Cabinet change, which the democracies permit themselves, will weaken their efficiency in the war. Doubtless many operating inefficiencies can now be seen in both countries; they were certainly glaring enough in the United States in 1917. But in the long run these inefficiencies generally are ironed out, and democracy's strength is the greater for having permitted them.

Plainly, democracy is still with us, with all its glorious faults. When Cabinets in France and Britain cease to respond to popular feeling, it will be time to start worrying. If you are able to swap horses while crossing a stream—and both countries did it in the last war, France four times—you are a pretty good horseman. Usually the fresh mount is capable of fresh efforts.

The Wide Horizon

Digression From War

By Pearl Strachan

When London reporters called on Col. Kermit Roosevelt recently, to discuss his proposed leadership of a British contingent in Finland, he was "shyly and diffidently clutching an anthology of American verse."

"Not until the interview was nearly ended," runs the news cable, "was the reason for the book of verse made clear." Its presence ostensibly was to call attention to the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," which Colonel Roosevelt's father, former President of the United States, had wished might be the American national anthem. If the press insist upon a reason for a soldier's interest in a volume of poetry, well, may the explanation suffice! The incident, however, recalls a youth's great contribution to the belles-lettres of his native land.

* * *

Kermit Roosevelt's assistance to the cause of democracy in Europe has received ready and befitting praise. His courage and taste for adventure have won him distinction ever since his college days when, traveling in Africa with his father, he dived into the Upper Nile, disregarding current and crocodiles, to retrieve the body of a native. The Military Cross awarded him while serving with the British forces in Mesopotamia, during the World War, and the Montenegrin War Cross which he received speak for themselves. As a Captain in the United States Army he served his own country well. As a schoolboy at Groton he served her literature well. This must be, as the poets assume their stature and relative position, a source of increasing satisfaction to him.

He was fourteen years old, and one of the first persons to recognize the value of the works of Edwin Arlington Robinson. While the poet struggled to keep the wolf from the door, trudging the tunnels of the New York subway, as a time-checker, adding, when he could, to nis pile of rejected manuscripts, the Groton schoolboy, examining his hall-master's books, began to read, "The Children of the Night." He became excited, records Hermann Hagedorn in his biography of Robinson, and sent to the publisher, Badger, for copies.

One copy went to his father, then Chief Executive, in the White House. It was followed by enthusiastic correspondence on the part of the young Kermit. The President sought out the poet and arranged, for as long as the independent idealist could endure it, a Treasury agent's job at $2,000 a year. "For once," said the elder Roosevelt in later years, "I went back on all my Civil Service principles, and played Maecenas."

* * *

"T. R." turned agent and critic, writing, with his son's collaboration, a magazine review of Robinson's poems which aroused the anger of the literary critics at having their cherished ground invaded and which, apparently, strengthened their prejudice against an unknown poet whom they had had no hand in discovering. The poet faced many subsequent years of comparative obscurity, but his light eventually broke through upon the public consciousness, and those who had believed in him found their hopes fulfilled.

One cannot escape these poets. Constantly their influence reveals itself. English newspapers have been headlining the items concerning the dauntless American soldier's renewal of support in the Allied resistance to aggression. Their representatives need not wait until the end of an interview for "the reason for the book of verse" to be made clear.

Mirror of World Opinion

What Germans Believe

The average German thinks that peace will come in the spring and that Hitler will be able to find a way for everyone concerned to save face.

He is convinced of the reasonableness and the truth of the Government's contention that its cause is just.

He does not believe there will be fighting in the West.

He whispers cautiously that the army acts as a wholesome brake on the party.

He believes implicitly that if the war does continue Germany will win; that Marshal Göring's Air Corps is too hot for the Allies, and that Germany's submarines can whittle the British Navy down.

He detests the Russian alliance, not because of its political inconsistency, but because of the loss of face involved in the proud Reich's hookup with "an inferior country and people."

The average German likes Hitler, but not with the affection he feels for the more human Göring. The womenfolk love Hitler, however, and this hold that the Führer has over the women of Germany is perhaps the most striking and most important phenomenon of wartime morale and psychology.

He believes there is no likelihood of revolution in Germany, regardless of any circumstances now forseeable.

There are perhaps three main chances for a smash-up in German morale: Great slaughter of their soldiers. America's entry into the war, even if she threw only money, naval and complete aviation resources into it. Prolonged, acute hunger. In the order named.

Hunger and cold are placed last because this is a test of stamina and courage of which the Germans have much, and because Germans have always been used to the discipline of scanty cupboards by poverty and not by edict. The Germans, too, share a characteristic with their principal enemies, the French and English. They don't scare easily. Which is perhaps what makes the prospect, if this war really gets under way, so horrible to contemplate.—W. B. Courtney in *Collier's*.

Old Enterprise Still Alive

That four Green County moonshiners were tracked down—literally—when a January snow aided Federal Government investigators, and sentenced to prison directs attention to an old enterprise which some Pollyannas imagined repeal of Federal prohibition would end.

We had bootlegging generations before prohibition became a national issue to the extent that major political parties recognized it as such.—*Louisville* (Ky.) *Times*.